The New-York Times.

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GEORGIA.

POLITICAL AND AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

THE NEGROES WELL TREATED—NOT INTIMIDATED—WHY THE STATE IS DEMOCRATIC—FARMS AND FARMING—WHY THE PLANTERS ARE POOR—WHAT THEY MUST DO TO IMPROVE THEIR CONDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874.

During the political campaign which has just closed, the negro voters of Alabama and other Southern States were told by Radical speakers that, should the Republican Party be defeated at the polls, they would surely be reduced to a condition of slavery. In proof of this very remarkable statement, they usually referred to the condition of the race in Democratic Georgia, and assured their hearers that the black men in this State were slaves in everything but name. Two weeks ago, at Wilson's Station, in Alabama, I heard the negro Congressman, Rapier, make such assertions as these, and in the Exchange Hotel, at Montgomery, Pen Saul Posey, now a Radical leader, during the war the man who advocated throwing poisonous snakes into Fort Pickens, to drive "the cussed Yankees" out, assured me most positively that the blacks here were politically slaves. Since my arrival in Columbus I have very carefully inquired into this matter and I am fully convinced that the statements referred to were untrue in every particular, that they were made solely for particular effect, and that the persons making them must have been aware of their falsity.

THE NEGRO IN GEORGIA.

In Georgia the races are about equally divided, or about five blacks to six whites, and when it is remembered that in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Alabama the blacks have, until the last election, voted the Republican ticket to a man, it may be wondered that the Democrats of Georgia have been enabled to assume and maintain control of the State Government. If it were true that the negroes were by force prevented from voting as their inclination prompted them, the matter would, of course, require no further explanation. As already stated, however, they are not interfered with in any way. I am assured of this not only by leading Democrats, but by every respectable white Republican here. The same story is told by the black men themselves. During a conversation had with a most intelligent negro of this place, he informed me that the colored people of the State were, as a rule, better informed and more alive to their own interest than those in other parts of the South. Before the war the slave-owners of Georgia were more humane than those in Louisiana or Alabama, and the negroes were bound to them by many ties of affection. This, in addition to their superior intelligence, made them understand that, as they depended in a great measure upon the white people for support, they would but serve themselves when they did as their employers wished. The result was that many colored men were Democrats from choice. Others sold their votes. There was no secret about this; every one knew that an average field hand would vote with the white Democrats who gave him a silver half dollar. The majority of negroes, however, took no interest in the election, and did not vote. In explanation of this my informant stated that in his opinion the colored people, as a class, voted only because they had been led to believe that if they did not maintain the Republican Party in power their freedom would be in danger. In Georgia this fear was not entertained to any great extent, and consequently the whites had no difficulty in controlling elections. I cannot find that the negroes have suffered any loss by this political apathy. Indeed there seems to be no doubt that they are in a better condition than the colored people of the other Southern States. In Columbus I find that intelligent and industrious black men are not only prosperous, but in some instances have amassed considerable fortunes. They are respected and patronized by the whites, and a few of them have almost unbounded credit at the wholesale houses in Savannah and other places. One of the largest and best-kept groceries in the place is owned by a negro named Ishay Cooper. Most of his customers are white men of property. A colored man named Murdock McCloud keeps one of the best restaurants here. He is patronized exclusively by the whites, many ladies buying from him. Another black man named Barney Hawkins is proprietor of a small but well kept hotel. His customers are all white people. Were it necessary several instances of the same kind could be enumerated. In the courts the negro is treated just as the white man is. Black men are not allowed to serve on juries, but this is felt to be wrong, and it is generally believed that the State Constitution will be so changed that an educational qualification shall be prescribed for jurors, and that men of all races shall be eligible. There seems to be no doubt that this change will shortly be made. In Columbus and other cities of the State the municipal governments support schools for negro as well as white children. They are, of course, in separate buildings, but are alike in every particular. The school term is the same in both, and the pay of teachers identical. Negro men and women are employed to teach the children of their own race. Unlike those of Alabama the blacks of Georgia are still very desirous of education. Not only do the children attend school regularly, but many grey-bearded men, seeking instruction at odd moments when they could leave their work, have learned to read and write. They are far from being a moral people, but their respect for the marriage relation is much greater than is found among the negroes of Louisiana or Alabama. As a rule they are good, faithful workmen, many of them are still living with their old masters, and I am credibly informed that when a farmer keeps his pledges with them, and takes an interest in their welfare, they are always obedient and law-abiding. The utmost good-feeling exists between white and black workmen, and negroes are employed not only in many of the factories, but they work side by side with white men in the barber shops. In Boston, not long ago, it will be remembered that a number of white barbers refused to work because a colored man was taken into their shop. The white churches are all open to the negroes who wish to attend, and at the theatres and other places of amusement comfortable but separate seats are provided for them. In every way, except as regards office-holding, their condition is better than that of the colored people in other States, and, as the best men in the State are of the opinion that they should be allowed a proper representation in the Legislature and in town councils, it is thought that at the next election the wrong that is done them in this respect will be remedied. The [illegible] white people, as a class, are the warm [illegible] of the negro, they [illegible] his [illegible] war are fast dying out; and, even if such a thing were possible, the planters have no desire to re-establish slavery in any form. The negroes of Georgia know this, and, their interests being identical with those of the whites, they are working hard to build up the broken fortunes of their old masters and the State.

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

Like all the Southern States, Georgia depends upon the product of the fields for the support of her people. It is true that of late years the manufacturing interests of the State have been largely on the increase, but up to the present the agricultural is very much greater than any other interest. Coming here from Alabama the traveler cannot fail to mark the good condition of the roads and bridges, the cheerful aspect of the people, and the general air of thrift and enterprise which prevails in the towns. The taxes are light and the laws moderately well enforced, the inhabitants are ruled by men of their own choice, and politically they have nothing to complain of. When all these things are taken into consideration it would be but natural to suppose that the farms would be thoroughly cultivated and the land-owners prosperous. Such is not the case, however; the system of farming is the same reckless and careless one which has ruined some of the States, and although many of the planters have done better within the past few years, the great mass of the land-owners complain of decreased values and a scarcity of money. They wonder at this, but a disinterested stranger who investigates the matter clearly is not at all surprised. The great secrets of their failure to make money are that they do not work hard enough; that they attempt to cultivate too much ground; that they plant cotton, cotton, and nothing but cotton, and pay two prices for the supplies which they receive from the West and North. During the past year the farmers living within thirty miles of Columbus sold in this market about $4,000,000 worth of cotton, and paid out for foreign utensils and supplies no less than $1,500,000. They could grow every kind of fruit and vegetable in abundance, but they appear to like canned peaches and beans better than they do those which they could raise themselves. In the County of Muscogee, in which Columbus is situated, there are three thousand seven hundred dogs and only forty-five sheep. Every negro has a single-barreled shot-gun or an old army musket, and a mangy cur. The white gentlemen have double-barreled guns and English-bred pointers. With these they waste much valuable time in hunting quail and wild duck. The blacks not being skillful enough to shoot on the wing, kill the insect-destroying birds and leave the worms to destroy the cotton crop. The broad prairie fields of Georgia are known to be admirably adapted for stock raising, but they are left barren and waste. The people get their butter from the West, and I have actually seen condensed milk on the table of a farmer. He was the proud possessor of three pointers and a pack of trained hounds, but had not one cow on his place.

THE ABSENTEE SYSTEM.

Another cause for the existing poverty of the farmer is that many of them have their homes in the cities and leave their lands to the care of overseers. There are many incidents which illustrate the folly of this policy. Just after the war one of the richest planters in the State died, leaving 1,800 acres of the finest land in Georgia to his two sons. Instead of raising their own supplies as their provident father had done, these young men bought everything they wanted on credit, employed an overseer, and, like desperate gamblers, staked their fortunes on one card. They planted cotton. They made a very large crop, but prices had gone down, and they were charged exorbitant rates of interest for the money advanced to them. The result was that at the end of the year they found themselves slightly in debt. They mortgaged their land, bought fresh supplies, made what promised to be an excellent crop, and, just as their hope was highest, the worms came, and in two days destroyed what it had taken a year's labor and ten thousand dollars to produce. Hoping against hope, they mortgaged and remortgaged their estate until, some eighteen months ago, they were obliged to let it pass into the hands of their creditors. This year the present owner, a sensible Irish farmer, has realized upward of $5,000 on the same land.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

Another incident which was related to me by a well-known gentleman of this place proves very conclusively that judicious farmers who work hard not only make a good living but accumulate property. A young man who was an officer in the Confederate army, came to Columbus in 1865. He had only fifty cents in money and not a friend in the State who could help him. Failing to secure other employment, he gladly accepted the place of a common laborer on one of the railroads. He worked for a year in this position, and then, having saved a little money, he was given a small contract upon which he made $600. With this he purchased 500 acres of so-called "played-out" land, bought two mules, and secured the services of one negro. Old planters shook their heads and said he was out of his mind, but, paying no attention them, he went to work, and during the Winter, while others were going about the country with shot-guns and dogs, he split rails, built fences, drained his land, planted corn first, and then began to think about cotton. He plowed his land deep instead of scratching it with a sharp piece of wood, as those around him did. That year he made corn enough to support all his stock, to feed himself and hands, and had some to sell. He made $400 on his cotton. The next year he made larger crops, cultivated more of his land, and made larger profits. He is now comfortably rich. He raises almost everything consumed by himself and family, grows grapes, makes wine and delights in hospitably entertaining the planters who, in the beginning predicted his failure. A German or English farmer would be amazed at the way in which land is cultivated in Georgia. The planters have no compost heaps, and of green manuring they know little or nothing. They buy chemical fertilizers at from $50 to $80 a ton, and place them on impoverished and badly-plowed lands. They of course lose money by the operation. What is needed is a better and more intelligent system of farming. Land-owners must sell their shot-guns and buy useful books, their sons must be taught that to be idle is to be disgraced, and their daughters must learn to adorn their houses as well as their persons. Georgia has recently made great progress. Her sons and daughters, white and black, should now unite in a common effort to advance her still further.

PETITION FOR PARDON OF A HALF-BREED MURDERER.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Nov. 15.—Indian Agent Saville has forwarded to the President a petition signed by Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, and the principal chiefs of the Sioux nation, asking for the pardon of Toussaint Kessler, a noted half-breed murderer, who is now in jail here, sentenced to be hanged on the 18th inst.

ALL SOULS' DAY IN PARIS.

LE JOUR DES MORTS.

THE SCENES AT THE CEMETERIES—PÈRE LA CHAISE AND MONTMARTRE DENSELY CROWDED—DECORATING THE TOMBS—THE COMMON CROSS—THE RESTING-PLACE OF AUBER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 2, 1874.

Le jour des morts has once more arrived, and it is by such important days that we mark the rapid flight of time. How short a time it seems since I last wrote of our annual visit to the cemeteries! I write this before starting out on my usual tour, and on referring to my letter of last year I find that it embraces all that I had intended to say. The peculiar incidents of the present "All Souls' Day" can only be given in my next, and at this hour I would merely note a few details. The weather is superb. We have a splendid Indian Summer day, and as a general thing it rains on the day of the dead, or the city is enveloped in fog and covered with a black pall of menacing clouds. This morning, however, leaves nothing to be desired. Yesterday was also free from rain, and when "All Saints' Day" falls upon Sunday that day has the preference for the annual visits to the dead. The honest laboring classes can thus perform a sacred duty and yet gain a day; but the workmen who take advantage of every holiday will fête at the cabaret the *jour des morts* as they did *Toussaint* yesterday, their great regret being that it did not fall on Monday, in order to give them another idle day. But the industrious poor are well content with this year's arrangement, and rarely has All Saints' Day seen so large a number of people in our various "cities of the dead." Père la Chaise and Montmartre were literally crowded when I was there, and I am informed that the crowd at Mont Parnasse was unusually great. Along the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the Rue Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, the streets leading to the cemeteries above named, one saw groups of people in sombre black, women in deep mourning, and children bearing crowns and wreaths of immortelles. These were mostly of small, yellow, artificial flowers, or composed of beads or pearls. It was a curious Parisian picture—one that has been often enough presented to the foreign reader, but which loses none of its interest as time rolls on.

At Père la Chaise at 2 o'clock the crowd was so great that the Police had to stop the people from entering until the avenues were cleared, and a long train awaited the word of command, the groups reaching nearly to the Place de la Roquette. Thousands visit these places who have no friends or relatives sleeping in them. They have become real museums, and are visited as such. On every side one recognizes the foreigner in his traveling dress, who goes from tomb to tomb, his red-covered guide-book in his hand, and pensively absorbed in his own reflections as he reads the names of the illustrious dead. Slowly the crowd passes up the broad avenue where lie Rossini, Alfred De Musset, Baroche, and many more, and after a visit to the chapel it passes on to the heights, the last stronghold of the Commune, from which all Paris can be seen wrapped in a robe of mist. From that point the visitors scatter in every direction, and are soon lost to view in the numerous alleys of this vast city of the dead. For the twentieth time one visits the graves of illustrious men, and beside these classic tombs one pauses each year to meditate upon life and to study the faces of those who, like ourselves, have been drawn to these sacred spots.

Père la Chaise is magnificent and grand, but Montmartre is quite as interesting, and even more striking. It is there or at Mont Parnasse that one must go to study the people. The distance is not so great, and hundreds can walk out there who could not go to the larger cemetery. At 3 o'clock the main avenue of Montmartre is blocked up completely, and the *gardiens de la paix* have trouble enough in keeping the crowd in motion, and in directing them by different routes to prevent encumberment. As usual, the tomb of Cavaignac is covered with flowers, and near it the people linger until hurried on by the police to make room for others. In the same alley is the tomb of Baudin, about which many stand in the hope of seeing a political incident; and here, too, is the tomb of Mürger, and of Mme. Emile De Girardin. This has been recently restored by M. De Girardin, who has left a place for himself, and space for the inscription of his name below that of his gifted wife, with the words "united in death" beneath. A steady stream of pilgrims pours into this avenue from the main gate, the most of them bearing wreaths and crowns to deposit upon some cherished grave. The most painful thing is the sight of the poor people in the free-ground, who search sometimes for hours before they can find the graves of their dead, having a simple wooden cross at their head. They get lost in the midst of the tombs; they take one alley for another; they forget the numbers; they wander about at a venture; they question the guards, who can tell them nothing without the usual transcript from the register, and thus pass long and weary hours in finding the spot they seek. It would be easy, I should think, to have regular names for the streets, and numbers for the graves, for every year these painful scenes occur. Late in the evening I saw a young woman sitting upon a grave, her wreath upon her arm, crying bitterly because she had not been able to find her baby's grave, which she had been seeking for hours. People come every year from a distance, after an absence of ten or twenty years, to visit the graves of their friends, and it is not always that they can get satisfaction from their inquiries at the office. After wandering about uselessly all day long, these disappointed ones go to the common cross in front of the ground gate, and deposit there their offerings to the dead. At all hours of the day we see women kneeling about this cross, a sign that they have friends lying in some unknown corner of this silent city, and every year there is a heap of a hundred or more crowns at the base of the cross.

THE "SEPULTURE PROVISOIRE," THE RESTING PLACE OF AUBER.

After paying our annual visit to the tombs of Mme. D'Abrantes and Ary Scheffer, where I again saw the two modest pots of flowers placed by some timid hand upon the threshold, I went to see about the tomb of Auber. A short time ago we were shocked to hear that the great composer was still lying in a vault belonging to an undertaker, and for which so much per month has to be paid. As Auber left a fortune which can be counted by millions, every one asked what sort of kindred it was that he left behind him on earth. And since the monthly stipend has not been paid, one asks why it is that Auber's remains are thus left in pawn. Few, indeed, could believe the story true. It was regarded as another invention of the reporters. But it is strictly true. The common cross stands in a circle at the end of the grand avenue; on the left is the tomb and recumbent figure of Godefroy Cavaignac; opposite on the right is a large tomb upon which is graven the words "*Sépulture provisoire.*" And lower down we read: "*Caveau provisoire, No. 15, appartenant à M. Camuset, marbrier.*" Here, arranged in tiers upon the shelves, are many coffins. You enter by an iron gate, open on this day, and find the interior very simple. There are twelve crowns, composed of pearls or of yellow immortelles, upon the altar, upon one of which, in black letters, one reads, "To my mother;" on another, "To my son." These are the usual cheap traditional offerings. Everything is simple and cheap about the tomb of M. Camuset, because it is here the people leave their dead when they do not want them buried in common ground and cannot pay for a *concession à perpetuité*, but who manage to eke out the stipend due each month for the rent of the last resting-place of their dead. At the back is a pile of cords, shovels, bits of wood, and other things, showing that the undertaker, Cumuset, uses this as a sort of store-house for his tools. And beneath this pile of wood and rope sleeps the great Auber. Honorable merchants, rich but without fame, have castles here for monuments. Upon them are statues, busts, palms, marble crosses, or allegorical figures, the arms of the family or the family name, but the author of "Fra Diavolo," the "Domino Noir," and other enduring works, has not even a grave of his own. His name does not appear, but above his remains, registered under a certain member, is the name of the great "Camuset, undertaker." But this shocking state of things is about to be repaired, to the shame of Auber's heirs be it said, by public subscription. Some of the composer's friends have already guaranteed the sum necessary to purchase a monument, upon which will be placed a statue by Clésinger. I do not know the real history of this affair, but am told that Auber was no sooner dead than his heirs pounced upon his rich estate, quarreled among themselves, went to law, got out writ after writ, interdiction after interdiction, and meantime left the composer's remains in the vault of "Camuset, the undertaker." There are other facts that I should like to notice, but I must hasten to a close, and hurry away to Mont Parnasse.

THIRD PARTY TALK IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A NEW PARTY MOVEMENT SUGGESTED—THE OLD PARTIES NO LONGER USEFUL—YOUNG MEN TO BE BROUGHT IN—IDEAS FOR A PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Talk of a new third national party movement is heard here. The *Globe* of to-morrow will print an article from information gathered from prominent men of the State on the subject. It bears that among the rank and file of those who voted in Massachusetts with the Democratic Party, this talk is indulged in. These men argue that the mission of the Republican Party is ended, and that it is useless to try and resurrect the Democratic organization. It is apparent to them that the contests in the future cannot be fought on the old basis, and that the recent election has demonstrated that the time has come for a new party to rise up, and attract, by its honesty of purpose and sincere desire to promote the highest welfare of the nation, the best men who have hitherto acted with the Republican and Democratic parties. These men claim, with much show of logic, that the two great parties of the past and present have fought all the fights they can, and that success for one or the other in the future will be a matter of luck, depending largely on which is afflicted with the more internal dissensions, and which makes the fewer mistakes. They think that the men who went into the Liberal Republican movement will readily join the new party. They have hopes of securing the best elements of the Democratic and Republican parties, and particularly young men, who, as they assume the duties of citizenship, can now see no particular reason for joining either organization. They have not fully considered the question of a platform, but believe in (1) hard money and an early resumption of specie payments; (2) a civil service reform which shall in the fullest sense be an application of the ordinary rules of business in all the offices of the Government; (3) an economical administration of public affairs which will keep the rates of taxation to the lowest point; (4) short legislative sessions and the abolition of special legislation, except in extreme cases. These points, cheap transportation, and some other topics, have been considered, but, of course, the ideas formed are as yet crude and measurably undeveloped. The men in the movement say that they mean to push forward and perfect an organization, and they hope to receive much encouragement.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The following are the Post Office changes during the week ending Nov. 14, 1874:

New-England.—Office Established—Lambert Lake, Washington County, Me., Obed Foss, P. M. Postmasters Appointed—William G. Matthews, Wells, York County, Me.; James G. Phippo, Milan, Coos County, N. H.; Jerry Shattuck, Belvidere Corners, Lamoille County, Vt.; Rensselaer W. Goodrich, Wells, Rutland County, Vt.; N. C. Hoyt, Westfield, Orleans County, Vt.; Donald T. Warner, Salisbury, Litchfield County, Conn.; Leonard W. Horton, Barrington Centre, Bristol County, R. I.; William H. Knowles, Jamestown, Newport County, R. I. Discontinued—Eaton, Washington County, Me.

New-York.—Established—Park, Chemung County, Henry E. Beckwith, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Mrs. Almeda L. Young, Branchport, Yates County; James Follet, Ira, Cayuga County; Samuel Lafaver, Westbury, Cayuga County.

New-Jersey.—Established—Weston, Somerset County, Francis Speth, Postmaster. Postmaster Appointed—Jerome T. Allen, Coburgh, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Postmasters Appointed—Adam Hartland, Jr., Bonneauville, Adams County; Francis May, Forge Bridge, Somerset County; James Maxwell, Langdon, Centre County; Jacob Hains, Rathbun, Elk County; Job Robinson, Robinsonville, Bedford County; Albert Hathaway, Wells, Bradford County; R. S. Allen, Worth, Mercer County. Name changed—Fetherolfsville, Berks County, to Trexler, and Jonathan D. Trexler appointed Postmaster.

Delaware.—Discontinued—Mount Moriah, Kent County.

Maryland.—Postmaster Appointed—J. W. Dove, South River, Anne Arundel County.

REV. MR. GERDEMANN UNDER ARREST AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 15.—Father Gerdemann reached Police Head-quarters this morning, at 2:30 o'clock, in company with Detective Wood, who went to Baltimore for him. He was given a hearing before Alderman Carpenter at 7 A. M., and in default of $20,000 bail was detained for a further hearing at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Gerdemann volunteered to return to this city without a requisition. Mrs. Gerdemann proceeded direct to her home in Reading, Penn. Gerdemann was not locked up in a cell, but was accommodated with quarters in the comfortably-furnished office of the Fire Marshal. He does not seem to be much troubled over his position. His sister spent the greater part of the day with him, and with this exception he had no visitors.

THE WILL OF THE LATE BISHOP BACON.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 15.—The will of Bishop Bacon has been filed. He bequeathed all his real estate and personal property to Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York; Bishop Williams, of Boston; and Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass. He also named them as executors of his will, but they have declined to serve, and have petitioned that Rev. John Barry, of Concord, N. H., may be appointed administrator.

ARKANSAS.

THE LATEST ATTEMPT AT "REVOLUTION."

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO MANUFACTURE SOME EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON — THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TAKING NO PART—A CURIOUS PAMPHLET—MR. DORSEY'S USE OF IT—A COMPLETE FIASCO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The latest attempt at revolution in Arkansas attracts little attention and causes little excitement here, for the reason, no doubt, that it happens after election. The Arkansas *coups d'etat* have been also too often repeated. Probably the Administration will not act immediately, if at all, further than may be necessary to preserve peace in the State. The Dorsey-Clayton Ring are of course making great efforts to create excitement and stimulate belief that a conflict is imminent if the Federal Government does not interfere. A curious pamphlet is circulated here which shows conclusively the existence of political trickery and conspiracy, and proves that the claim to the State Government which Smith now sets up is not a recent contrivance. The pamphlet in question is entitled, "V. V. Smith, Lieutenant Governor of Arkansas, vs. A. H. Garland." It was printed in Chicago, and contains over 100 pages. It is a letter and argument combined, written by Smith, to one Hon. T. D. W. Yonley, attorney at law, asking for a legal opinion, which opinion is also a part of the pamphlet. The opinion covers a list of eleven propositions relative to the Arkansas elections, the last of which is, whether, if Baxter should voluntarily surrender the office to some person claiming to be elected under the new Constitution, &c., would Smith be authorized to discharge the duties of the unexpired term, and whether Baxter would have a right to resume the office of Governor if the President, or some proper authority, should disperse the Government established under the new Constitution. This is a condensed statement of the proposition which is submitted to Yonley. Now, the remarkable feature of this document is its date, which is Oct. 1, twelve days before the new Constitution was voted on at all. It was written in anticipation of the adoption of the new Constitution, and the election of a Conservative Governor under it, in which event there could be no doubt that Baxter would surrender the office to the new Government. The case of Smith vs. Garland was made up while Garland was yet only a candidate. Whatever the merits of the legal questions involved, there can be no doubt of the conclusion by the Clayton party that they must go outside the State to get aid, or lose their control of affairs altogether. Senator Dorsey came here, bringing the learned opinion of Hon. T. D. W. Yonley, and having been informed Friday of the readiness of Smith to issue his proclamation next day, he used the pamphlet in the way he thought would do the most good. He got a part of it printed in one or two papers, and to-day the *Morning Chronicle* is full of specials from Little Rock, that if not written here might have been as well. And yet the attempt to manufacture excitement has failed. If there should be any violence it will be quickly suppressed by the Federal authorities. It is probable that Mr. Dorsey will have to take his pamphlets and his case back to Little Rock, and turn them over to Hon. T. D. W. Yonley to carry before the courts.

DISAPPEARANCE OF SMITH AND WHEELER—A REWARD FOR THEIR ARREST TO BE OFFERED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—The most perfect quiet prevails throughout the city. Smith and his Secretary of State Wheeler cannot be found, and Gov. Garland will, to-morrow, offer a reward for their apprehension, that they may be brought before the court, and there held to answer to the charges against them, under the laws of the State.

Neither Gov. Garland nor the Legislature, which is now in session, will appeal to either the President or Congress, the State authorities being fully able to protect the Government. It is reported that Smith is hidden in the United States Arsenal. Public sentiment is almost entirely against Smith, both among the friends of the late Gov. Baxter and those of Mr. Brooks.

ORGANIZING MILITARY COMPANIES IN THE SMITH INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Private telegrams from Republican sources, dated Helena, Ark., say military companies are being organized to support the Smith government, and that a report prevails that such government will be temporarily established at Helena. Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, who represents the Smith party, has had several interviews with Attorney General Williams. Last night a representative of the Garland interest called on Mr. Williams and requested him to suspend action on the question until that side has been heard. The Attorney General has thus far received only Smith's telegram to President Grant and Smith's proclamation, and will have a conference with the President to-morrow.

THE REPORTED RECOGNITION OF SMITH DENIED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—Col. J. M. Johnson, Secretary of State under Gov. Baxter, who turned over his office to his successor, under the new constitution, authorizes a denial of the statement from Washington that he, with the other State officers elected with Smith, now recognize Smith as Governor.

VALEDICTORY MESSAGE OF GOV. BAXTER—APPALLING PICTURE OF THE DESOLATION OF THE STATE.

Gov. Baxter's valedictory Message was communicated to the Legislature of Arkansas the 10th inst. In connection with the telegrams from Little Rock, which we publish this morning, the following extracts will be found of interest. Gov. Baxter says:

"The new Constitution has lately been ratified by a very large majority of the electors of the State, and has become the fundamental law of the land—the great charter of private and individual liberty. The popular will, thus signally manifested, sufficiently evinces the fact that it is well suited to the necessities of the country and the habits of the people for whom it was framed. While it applies the great level of the law to all men, knowing no distinction of rank or race, it defines with great precision the powers of the Government, and of each department thereof, in suchwise as to secure great harmony, economy, and efficiency in the operations of all the branches of the public service. It should be a matter of common congratulation that, notwithstanding every effort made to sow the seeds of discord and propagate violence, the period of transition from the old Government to the new has been one of unusual good order and quietude, showing that the strong desire of the people is for peace and good fellowship. The prospect of a new constitution, guaranteeing fair elections and a just administration of the Government, was at once accepted as a compensation for all temporary evils growing out of the known defects of the constitution of 1868, and various improper and oppressive laws enacted under the same. That Constitution, the product of all the exciting passions aroused by civil war, was armed with despotic power. It effectually divided the people into two classes by lines of demarcation not easily effaced—the governing and the governed. To the former were given a very large appointing power, and a system of registration which made the popular elections variable only at the will of returning officers who were entirely subject to the control of the chief Executive; for the latter it provided a constantly decreasing prosperity, the inevitable accompaniments of bad laws and heavy taxation, corrupt courts, and irresponsible officers, while they were made the subjects of such abuse as was deemed most likely to palliate and withdraw attention from such an anomaly of government. Extraordinary circumstances had placed a few men in power to whom its exercise was unfamiliar; they adopted extraordinary means for keeping it. Owing no favors to the people, they repudiated the ties by which, in republican governments, society is bound together, and conceded them no rights. For the past few years those claiming a right to hold office perpetually in this State, have for the most part made themselves conspicuous by vituperation of those who they pretended had elevated them to official position. The country has been wasted by a system of extravagance which is as little in accordance with the tastes of the people as with the maxims of good government. Assessors, sworn only not to assess property for too little, and paid for their services in proportion to the amount of their assessments, scrupled not to oppress the owners of property by affixing fictitious and sometimes fabulous values. Not infrequently it was proclaimed that the object was to reduce all to a uniform level of property; a system of agrarianism, however, which did not include the inventors of this simple system of promoting the public prosperity, from whose overreaching and all-pervading avarice there was no escape save by joining in the general pillage. Officers were multiplied and diffused throughout the country, being mostly of such men as had never held office before, and yet seemed to be incapable of any other pursuit. For their support enormous taxes were levied and were enforced by the most stringent and unrelenting proceedings. Taxes from three to six per cent. on every species of property, both animate and inanimate, on high assessments, soon bore their legitimate fruits. From 1868 until 1874 it is supposed fully one-half of the lands belonging to private owners passed under the tax-gatherer's hammer. At the close of the rebellion the fine cotton and grain lands of the State attracted attention, and they sold at prices not inferior to any which they had at any time borne, but these prices were soon effaced by the application of a theory that it was a burden to own them. Farmers preferred to rent rather than to own lands, and this attention brought about all the evils of absenteeism. The tenant, regarding only the interests of an annual holding, suffered the improvements to go to decay, and hence the annual profits of the land continually decreased. In a bad year the tenant could not pay his rents, and the landlord could not meet his taxes. While a good many abandoned the State in order to avoid these growing evils, a still greater loss was sustained by a sudden check to immigration. Blessed with a mild and genial climate, and a great diversity of unoccupied lands, it might have been expected that the wealth and prosperity of the State would be increased by an increase of inhabitants. Between 1850 and 1861, the fatal dawn of civil war, the population of the State, notwithstanding the depressing influence of slavery, had been doubled in number. Since 1868 the population has not increased, and it is probable the wealth of the people has diminished. The pioneer looked aghast at the advantages of a country which seemed to be only susceptible of conversion into public spoil. The actual resources of the State were inadequate to meet the demands which were made upon them. High taxes failed to keep pace with exorbitant expenditures. Office-holders, beginning with no estates of their own, and disclaiming any enduring connection with the soil, intoxicated with opportunities for making money suddenly opened to them, indulging the most excessive visions of wealth, aggregated themselves into railroad companies, representing lines marked in haste on the surface of a map, the endowment of which became the chief occupation of Government. So great was their precipitation in opening up this El Dorado, that a law, hastily drawn, was submitted to the people at what purported to be a popular election, at a time when the law had not gone into effect for the purpose of the submission. Bonds were issued, pledging the State credit, with a prodigality not unworthy the airy schemes they pretended to promote. They formed a basis for the beginning of operations on several roads, which led in their turn to still wider prodigality, until the projects succumbed beneath the weight of unbounded dishonesty and peculation; but not until the original recipients of these bonds had "placed" them wherever, in the civilized world, a dupe could be found. In the meantime the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, traversing the entire State, was successfully built without the aid of any gratuity on the part of the State, and there is every reason to believe that the issuing of millions of dollars in railroad bonds has been only an obstruction in the construction of railroads within our borders. While the State was being thus despoiled the annual revenues were continually falling further and further behind the annual expenditures, and the county and municipal governments, to which every facility was afforded for issuing bonds and getting in debt, were following rapidly in the same downward road. Salaries and perquisites were increased, until a short term of office implied for the possessor the retiring with a fortune, or the enjoyment of a season of great and superfluous resources. Bonds and scrips, State, county, and municipal, supplied the place of money, and the first success in realizing something near par value on these issues opened prospects of inexhaustible wealth; but when prices presently declined, enormous taxation only brought back enormous quantities of paper, until the Government seemed destined to perish of want in the midst of this false abundance. The inflation of paper issues had mitigated the burdens of taxation; but, in the meantime, evil principles of government had struck a fatal blow at all values, and the new impulse needed to revive them was not at hand. The very mention of the rates of taxation was sufficient to prevent capital from flowing into the State. Those who held office were desirous of keeping up such a state of affairs at home, and such impressions abroad, as would enable them, in case of any failure of their plans for perpetuating their power by pretended elections, in which electors might be proscribed without responsibility, or counties or townships thrown out and not counted, as occasion might require, to make an appeal to the Federal Government for the protection of some kind of a protectorate over the people of the State, on the assumed ground that they were not fit for self-government, hoping to be favored in a result which they had successfully produced, by still being continued in offices, both State and Federal, which they monopolized; and therefore, they kept up a system of detraction of the people of the State, masking their work of public plunder by pretensions that there was a hostility among the people toward the Federal Government, toward Northern immigrants, and toward the lately liberated slaves—unfounded libels, which have damaged the State to the extent of millions of dollars, particularly by keeping from the State the honest and industrious classes of the North, who were desirous of settling in the State, who by reason of strength, and a fair representation of matters abroad, would have secured to us an earlier return to the principles of self-government. Representations thus made of a supposed hostility of the whites toward the blacks were intended also for home use, and for political effect among the colored people. But one of the most favorable indications of the future lies in the fact that years of malignant effort have failed to produce any real alienation between them. The proportion of whites to blacks is about three to one. No white leagues or similar associations based on hostile feeling growing out of color, exist in this State. Our statute-book already contains a law conceding to the colored race all the privileges which have ever been claimed for them in Congress or elsewhere. The different races do not occupy hostile camps, regarding each with mutual fear and jealousy as is sometimes supposed by those who know nothing of the country. They live under the same roof; they cultivate the same fields; by the prevailing system of agriculture they generally have a common interest in the crops, and disputes between them are very rare, mutual dependence naturally producing mutual concession. The new Constitution does not contemplate that whites and blacks shall be appealed to in a different sense, but that both shall be recognized as equal citizens, pursuing their happiness with equal protection and equal rights. That the most untrue representations of these matters should have been made will not seem surprising, when we recall to mind that a few months ago the same parties who made them attempted to usurp the Government of the State, boldly pledging the Federal Government in advance to the support of their desperate schemes, and then appealed to public sympathy abroad by proclaiming that their lives would not be safe unless they were upheld in their raid on the liberties of the people, a declaration which they have falsified by the enjoyment of that freedom and protection which enables them, by a kind of inverted patriotism, to distort facts, pervert truth, and invent slanders upon a country and a people, of whom they pretend to be the natural and best guardians. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of mankind, an attempt is made to organize defamation into a regular system, as if it were for the purpose of carrying on some regular corporate or associated business; bureaus are established, and every disappointed office-holder, any person who has any real or fancied grievance against society, is invited to furnish his quota of misrepresentation, invented or embellished in such manner as his imagination or skill may enable him and his taste suggest. Were the objects of this enterprise to develop any latent talent for fiction among the contributors it might excite a smile, but when it is considered that the object is to get up political capital, upon such terms as tend to dispel good order from society, it must fall beneath the contempt of every person having sense of manhood left."

BURNED TO DEATH.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Nov. 15.—A fire was discovered in the cells under the market this morning, where a man named David Armour had been placed the evening before in a drunken condition. After an entrance had been forced Armour's body was found in a kneeling position, his elbows resting on the bunk. His feet and part of his legs were burned to a crisp. There is little doubt that the prisoner had deliberately concealed matches about his person for the purpose of gaining his liberty by firing the building. The Coroner's jury adjourned till Monday. The fire was confined to the cell.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

GEN. MITRE RETREATING SOUTHWARD PURSUED BY GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 13.—Advices from Buenos Ayres represent that the resurrection is on the decline.

Gen. Mitre, with 4,000 men, is retreating southward, and 16,000 or 18,000 Government troops are in active pursuit.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

A COMMISSION TO DEFINE THE BOUNDARY.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—The Austrian and Russian Governments have agreed to appoint a joint commission to define their boundaries.

UNITED STATES COURT DECISIONS.

A POSTMASTER CASE OF TEN YEARS' DURATION—CANNED CORN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—In the case of the United States against Thomas Galoon, John W. Barker, and P. P. Meddler to recover on the official bond of the late Henry I. Sedgwick, Postmaster of Syracuse in 1861, Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, has decided in favor of the Government. Sedgwick was in arrears to the Government, at the expiration of his term, over $2,000. The amount to be recovered on the bond, with interest, is over $4,000. This case has been pending more than ten years.

Judge Wallace yesterday rendered his decision in the several cases brought by J. Winslow Jones and others to restrain the manufacture and sale of canned corn, for which the complainants claim the exclusive right under patents. The decision holds that the validity of the patents must be determined at the final hearing, and for purposes of these motion must be assumed because of the decision of Judge Clifford, of Maine. But it also holds that the patents cover various claims, and that infringements are not proved as to the parties dependent in most of the cases.

Judge Wallace will hold court at Auburn on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—1 A. M.—Generally clear weather prevails in New-England, the Middle States, the lake region, and the Northwest, with variable winds and higher temperature east of Lake Michigan. Light rains are reported from the Ohio Valley, the Western Gulf States, and the South Atlantic Coast; the temperature has risen slightly in the Southern States, with easterly winds, and no decided change in pressure. The Mississippi River has risen at Cairo.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains, easterly or southerly winds, stationary or rising temperature, and continued high barometer east of the Mississippi.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather, with light, variable winds, no decided fall of temperature, and continued high barometer.

For the lake region, generally clear and colder weather, with variable winds and rising, followed by falling, barometer.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Northwest, partly cloudy weather and areas of light rain, with easterly or southerly winds, rising temperature, with slowly falling barometer.

For the canal region of New-York and Pennsylvania, the temperature will remain above freezing during Monday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

3 A. M.	30°	3 P. M.	42°
6 A. M.	31°	6 P. M.	34°
9 A. M.	34°	9 P. M.	39°
12 M.	40°	12 P. M.	36°

Average, 35¾°.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire on Saturday night in Danville, Va., destroyed the Roanoke Smoking Tobacco Works, Ramey's machine shops and box factory, and Crew's & Rodenhizer's flouring mills. Total loss $100,000; no insurance.

Accounts from Virginia say, in almost every direction in the Dismal Swamp and its environs the fires, which originated about a month ago by the drouth, are burning with alarming rapidity, and valuable timber lands are a prey to the flames.

An unoccupied dwelling house on Whalley avenue belonging to William Yale Beach, banker, in Wallingford, Conn., was almost totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is $10,000; insured for $15,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

LOCAL FIRES.

Messrs. Evans & Co., dealers in Yankee notions at No. 326 Canal street, sustained a loss of $5,000 on their stock by a fire which occurred last night. The building, owned by the Lorillard Insurance Company, was damaged $800; insured.

Last evening about 5:30 o'clock a frame building on Targee street, near Richmond road, Stapleton, owned by Edwin Constandine, and occupied by Fire Engine Company No. 9, took fire from the cow stables adjoining, and was totally consumed, as was also the two-story frame building in the rear, owned and occupied as a residence by Mr. Constandine. The firemen were promptly on hand for work, but could render no service, as no water could be had upon the premises. The engine-house was valued at $300, and insured for $200, and the dwelling was valued at $2,000, and insured for $1,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club opens on Dec. 1.

Dennis Denham, aged sixteen years, was drowned in the College pond, at Troy, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

Rev. Truman Seymour, a clergyman of considerable prominence in Troy, N. Y., died yesterday afternoon.

Mary Harvey was so badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, on Saturday, that she died yesterday.

Detective Cullen has returned to Montreal Nov. 15, from New York, after an unsuccessful search for Davis, who decamped with the $22,000 unaccounted for at the Bank of Montreal, in that city.

The small-pox is committing extensive ravages in the Western suburbs of Montreal. About 100 persons are reported as suffering from this disease at "The Tanneries," a suburban locality.

SPEAKER BLAINE AND THE SENATORSHIP.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 15.—Speaker Blaine has written a letter to the Portland *Press*, to appear to-morrow morning, in response to a paragraph mentioning him as a possible candidate for Senator, in which he states decidedly he should, under no circumstances, accept the Senatorship. He says: "I am engaged by and accepted the candidacy and election, to serve the people of the Kennebec district as Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress, and from that duty I could not be turned, even were the Senatorship offered me, and of that I have seen no indications." He eulogizes Mr. Hamlin, and frankly expresses his deliberate judgment that Maine would best consult her highest interests and honor by returning Mr. Hamlin to the Senate, but denies that he has used, or intends to use, any influence in his favor. The *Press* in its editorial, [illegible] comes out strongly against Mr. [illegible]

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE TWO FINANCIAL PARTIES—VOORHEES, INFLATION, AND REPUDIATION, AND M'DONALD AND SPECIE PAYMENTS—SIGNS OF A SURRENDER BY M'DONALD—WHAT THE INDEPENDENTS INTEND DOING—"MR. SPEAKER" KERR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 13, 1874.

The struggle for the United States Senatorship from this State is referred to by the Chicago *Times* as the most important political event that will occur in the United States during the year. It is regarded as the first contest between the two ideas which now are the ruling issue in the country. The battle is between the principle of unlimited paper money, semi-repudiation, and the abolition of the national banking system on the one hand, and upon the other the idea of a restoration to sound monetary principles and the payment of every national obligation in coin. The issues are openly joined here, and the fierceness of the contest can scarcely be indicated to those who see only the surface symptoms. And not only the Democracy is interested and taking part in the combat. In a measure the Republicans are as deeply interested, and are lending to the one combatant or the other all the influence and moral support they can, according as their financial views impel them. Both parties are divided into schools on the financial question, and while there are few Republicans who go to the wild lengths of which Dan Voorhees is an exponent, there are a large class who would prefer his success in the race rather than to see specie principles triumph in the election of Mr. McDonald. The Democracy, however, are pretty thoroughly saturated with the virus of Voorheesism. I was greatly surprised, and I am sure every Democrat in the State was, not to speak of the Republicans, at seeing one day last week in the recognized Democratic organ here, what appeared to be an authorized expression of McDonald's financial surprise. The surprise consisted in the revelation, thereby, of the strength of Voorheesism. In this article Mr. McDonald is represented to "favor the abolition of the national banks and the substitution of greenbacks—one of the cardinal principles of the code under which we succeeded in carrying the State. His favoring the payment of the five-twenty bonds in gold, according to the act passed in 1869, is not because he considers the passage of the law just and equitable, but because he holds that we cannot, in honor, repeal a law under which large investments were made by foreign capitalists and other creditors of the Government. * * * Mr. McDonald, as we understand his position upon the all-absorbing question of currency, *stands squarely upon the financial plank of the Democratic State platform*." These last words are italicized. All will agree that, left unchallenged, they tell a shameful tale of the abandonment by Mr. McDonald of the only position in which he had any strength, either before the Legislature or before the people. Several days have passed, and Mr. McDonald has allowed the issue of these words to go without question, and it is not too much to say, probably, that they have ended, or will end, his chances for the position to which he has aspired. If there is no appreciable difference between Mr. Voorhees and himself on the only vital issue involved in the controversy, the place belongs of right and logic to Mr. Voorhees; and such will be the verdict of sensible men when they read the clap-trap, catch-penny, electioneering subterfuge above quoted from. That in Mr. McDonald's judgment there existed a necessity for the issuing of such an article to flank, if possible, Mr. Voorhees' candidature, is a distressing indication of the strength of this apostle of unsound financial ideas.

A TALK WITH THE HEAD INDEPENDENT.

Hon. James Buchanan, of this city, is the Grand High Priest of the Independent Party. The way it came about nobody knows. The first Grangers' Convention, held on the 10th of August, virtuously resolved to have nothing whatever to do with any professional man; but at the *second* convention, held two months later, Mr. Buchanan, a lawyer of the Indianapolis bar, formerly of the north-western part of the State, a man who had never been identified in any degree with the farmers, appeared and assumed the whip hand of things. An "organ" was a necessity with the new party, and in the moment of their need Mr. Buchanan stepped forward with the money necessary to start a weekly paper devoted exclusively to the interests of the Independents. He thus, in effect, bought his position in the organization, and it did not take a shrewd man long to guess that the ultimate of his ambition was the United States Senatorship, in the event of the Independents receiving the control of the Legislature. Mr. Buchanan may be known to people outside the City of Concentric Circles as the author of the "Indiana Plan"—a scheme of currency based on the national credit; depositaries to be maintained at all the leading cities, whereat bonds may be converted into greenbacks, which greenbacks are not to be mere "promises to pay," but money in the sense that each bill shall be stamped "One Dollar," "Five Dollars," and so on. That is his hobby. Upon it he rode to Washington, and into the room of the Committee on Banking and Currency; and upon it he rode into the Independent Party; and upon it he wants to ride—or at least is suspected of the desire—into the United States Senate. It startled me a day or two ago—and it may startle other people when they hear it—to hear Mr. Buchanan say that a Democratic United States Senator could not be elected by the next Legislature unless by Republican votes! We have all believed in a clear Democratic majority of at least six on joint ballot, but Mr. Buchanan asserts that not over sixty-eight Democratic votes can be mustered in both houses, though as to two whom he claimed to be Independents there might be a doubt. The division of the Legislature he made, giving the best construction possible to the Democracy, was: Democrats, 70; Republicans, 59; Independents, 21. Thus giving these gentlemen the undisputed "balance of power." Mr. Buchanan claimed to know whereof he affirmed, that not one of these twenty-one Independents would go into any other caucus but their own; that they knew their rights and their power, and propose to maintain the one and exercise the other. Mr. Buchanan gave me, somewhat in detail, what the Independents proposed to do as to the organization of the Legislature in the matter of dividing the ministerial and clerical offices, but this will interest only so far as indicating the strength of his belief in the fact that the Independents hold that fateful "balance of power." As to the Senatorship, he expressed himself thus: "The Independents will go into their own caucus, select a candidate that suits them, and then sit down by him until the last day of the session if necessary." All this is important if true, and Mr. Buchanan firmly believes it. It may and will spoil a great deal of partisan calculation, and brings us face to face with the probability of Mr. Buchanan himself as the successor of Mr. Pratt.

Mr. Buchanan's interpretation of the elections, both in this State and elsewhere, is an [illegible] system. According to his calculation thirty-five thousand was the majority for greenbacks in this State, and he thinks that in New-York greenbacks would carry the vote of the people in a straight issue by fully one hundred thousand majority. Viewing the contrariety of opinions expressed in party platforms, and the uniform success of the Opposition in all the States, he reads in the elections no special verdict in favor of the one set of ideas or the other. The people have become discontented with the existing order of things. They want change, and the first thing necessary is to get the party in power out. This is all the recent elections have done. The real struggle on the merits of the question is still to come, and however politicians may move and scheme, the final result will be the overthrow of the national banks and the adoption of some financial scheme whereby the business of the country will control the volume of currency and not the volume of currency control the business. This is the "glittering generality" he evolves from the Republican Waterloo—a generality only attainable through the Independent Party, which organization announces itself about ready to grapple with the next Presidency. The plan adopted to make itself national by this Indiana third party is briefly this: A meeting of the Independents in this State, with sympathizing associates from other States, will be held at this place on the 25th inst., at which a call will doubtless be issued embracing a national platform, and summoning a national convention for the nomination of Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates not later than twelve months before the election in October, 1876. A preliminary National Convention may be called for May next. The idea is to erect a standard about which the sentiment friendly to this movement can crystallize. Mr. Buchanan claims at least 40,000 Independents in this State, every one of whom will flee to the wilderness before they re-enter either of the existing political organizations. Mr. Buchanan expresses the difference between this movement and the one in 1872, by saying that the Greeley movement began among the leaders, with two or three gentlemen setting things up in a back room at Delmonico's; but this one has its genesis in the people. The feeling of revolt was only suppressed two years ago because of the folly into which the Cincinnati Convention drove the opposition. The revolt has come now, after two years of enforced waiting, and is not to be stayed until it accomplishes its purpose of cementing a great national party about the idea of cheaper money, more of it, and no privileged banking classes. There is only this to say: If Mr. Buchanan "is posted," and the Independents do half he expects from them, there will be plenty of music in the near future. The State Grange meets on the 24th inst., and this caucus of Independent leaders on the 25th, at which time we shall see face to face, and not through a glass darkly, as at present.

"MR. SPEAKER" KERR.

A decided effort will be made to push Hon. Michael C. Kerr for the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. It may not be without interest, therefore, to learn of his introduction into public life. When the war broke out Hon. Ben. Harrison, grandson of the hero of Tippecanoe, and then, as now, a leading lawyer of Indianapolis, was Reporter of the Supreme Court, an office with a tenure of four years, and paying at that time a reasonable income to a young and rising lawyer, both in money and reputation. Mr. Harrison could not resist the tide of patriotism, and entered the military service, leaving his civil office in the care of a competent deputy, who was to pay over the profits to the man who gave his time and had offered his life in defense of the Government. Mr. Kerr, a cold-blooded, selfish Democrat of New-Albany, saw his opportunity, and in the Democratic State Convention held in the "off year," procured himself to be nominated for Reporter of the Supreme Court, and as the Republicans voted for no one, of course he received a majority of the ballots cast. He then contested for possession of the office before a Democratic Supreme Court, which held that Gen. Harrison had created a vacancy by going into the army, and Kerr usurped the place. This is the type of a man who has become the arch-priest of Democracy, not only in Indiana, but elsewhere, where circumstances have given him a factitious strength and reputation. Let those praise him who will; this act stamps him as an unscrupulous and selfish character. He is despised by the best men even in his own party in this State, and with the regular Democratic majority in a district polling 6,000 majority, he is elected by a beggarly 1,200. His own county, Floyd, gave him but 125 majority, while the Democratic State ticket had an average majority of 1,100.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Business prospects are decidedly dull in this city and State for the Winter. Never has money been closer. Within a week or ten days three of our leading business firms have closed their doors, and in industry prostration is the rule. Not over one-half the mechanics in the city have steady employment. Severe suffering must ensue. Already the premonitory symptoms are seen and felt, and the City Council is preparing to do a great deal of street improvement and the like, simply to give the unemployed work and wages.

The Terre Haute *Express*, the leading Republican newspaper of the State outside of the capitol, is heartily in favor of the election of Voorhees as Senator. It is rabidly greenback, and prefers Voorhees to any one not a Republican.

News from Senator Morton, now in California, is not of the most cheering character. He is reported to be suffering considerable pain and from sleeplessness. The benefit expected to ensue from his California trip does not seem to have been realized in any appreciable degree.

It is not impossible, in the event of a deadlock in the Legislature over the Senatorship, and the risk of the election of so rank an inflationist as Buchanan, that enough Republicans will unite with McDonald Democrats to send the latter to the Senate, or, at least, permit the election of the Democrat nominee, if he be a reasonably good man, by keeping conveniently absent from the joint session.

CARRIAGE FOR WINTER.

Broughams, glass front landaus, and coaches are the fashionable conveyances for Winter driving in New-York. Single-horse broughams are the things *par excellence* for bachelors. In Europe attention is paid by fashionable people, not only to the carriage, but also to the horses, coachman, and footmen. For a bachelor's or lady's one-horse brougham, it is required that the horse shall be 16 hands high, and the groom a man about 5 feet 8½ inches in height. For a landau or coach, the horses should be a little over 16 hands high, and the coachman and footman 5 feet 11 inches.

Fashionable people in this country are now imitating those on the other side of the ocean, and are very particular about the perfect harmony in every detail of their "turn outs." A fine collection of the vehicles above mentioned are on exhibition at the factory and wareroom of Messrs. Brewster & Co., formerly of Broome street, and now at the corner of Broadway and Forty-seventh, and at their down-town establishment, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. The Messrs. Brewster & Co., who are well conversant with the wants of people who ride in carriages, are the leading builders of the country, and have made their road wagons famous everywhere. A visit to their new factory will repay anybody in the interest afforded. The plot of ground upon which it stands comprises fourteen city lots, and has a front of 200 feet on Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth street, and an average depth of 175 feet. It has five stories and a basement, is thoroughly lighted and ventilated, is supplied with the most improved engines, boilers, and machinery, and is kept always scrupulously clean. A more complete manufactory of the kind it would be difficult to conceive of. The firm has, it is claimed, greater facilities for supplying the trade than any other in the country, and the greater part of its products are superior to those of European manufacture. Everything which goes to make up a carriage or road wagon is made in the establishment, except springs and axles. A mechanical engineer is employed by the firm solely for the purpose of making and testing inventions and to superintend the working of the machinery. A large number of improvements in carriage-building have been recently adopted by the firm, and experiments are being made daily with others.

A BAD BARGAIN.

On Saturday night James Pennington, accompanied by a man at present unknown, entered the pawn office of Nicholas Reison, No. 88 Bleecker street, and, producing a gold chain, demanded thereon a loan of $50. Mr. Reison agreed to advance them $30 on the chain, and turned to his safe for the money. Just at the moment Pennington substituted a brass chain for the gold one, but resembling it in appearance. When Mr. Reison deposited the $30 on the counter Pennington snatched it up, and both himself and his unknown friend took a hasty departure. Pennington was arrested, and at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Justice Smith held him in [illegible] bail for trial.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL GOSSIP—METROPOLITAN TOPICS.

THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE—SCIENCE AND RELIGION—STUDENTS' FREAKS—THE FIGARO AND M. THIERS—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

As the day for the reopening of the Chamber approaches the sessions of the Permanent Committee grow calmer and calmer, that of yesterday being almost without interest. M. Tailhand was the only Minister present to represent the Government, and M. De Maby was unusually discreet. Ordinarily this hot-headed Radical attacks the Ministers right and left, and if a journal happens to have been suppressed during the week for an obnoxious phrase, he takes it up on his own account, flings it into the teeth of the Ministers and orders them to prosecute him for it. This may not seem a very nice thing to do, but it serves one good purpose, it draws particular attention to the extremely harmless character of expressions which have roused the anger of the authorities. A majority of the sayings prosecuted—in the way they do prosecute under the laws of the state of siege, I mean—are as inoffensive as that of the *Débats*: "whoever is not for the republic is necessarily working for the empire." But M. Decazes put an end to the interpellations in the committee by saying that he should not answer them since that body could only create idle discussion, and could neither approve nor blame. He would not debate these things with M. De Maby for the amusement of the gallery, but if that gentleman desired to make a proposition for the immediate convocation of the Assembly to decide upon his interpellation, then he, M. Decazes, would discuss with him the *pros* and *cons* in favor of that matter. This piece of common sense showed the public what a useless political machine this Permanent Committee is, and convinced the militant members of it that they would gain nothing by trying to provoke exciting discussions for the entertainment of their Radical friends. The question of the trials at Marseilles for illegal arrests was brought up yesterday, not because its discussion could in any way benefit the country, but because M. De Maby and his colleagues wished to show that they are vigilant in looking after Radical interests. M. Picard was very much distressed to find that the prisoners had all been tried before an "exceptional tribunal," whatever this may mean, and he wanted to prove that the men just condemned had not had a fair trial because they were Republicans. He would have done better, in my opinion, to have shown that these rascals had arrogated to themselves the title of Republicans to which they had no manner of right.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

Nearly every year we have some sort of disturbances in the Latin quarter, and they nearly always begin in the medical school. In spite of all the efforts of the Church, these fledging doctors will reject arguments based upon tradition and cling to those based upon experiment. That is very distressing to Bishop Dupanloup, who is working hard to get an influence over the schools by having a Minister of Public Worship to his mind. M. De Cremont is his man, and the latter is doing all that the Bishop desires for the purpose of checking the progress of materialism. The battle nearly always begins over the Medical Dictionary of Littré and Robin, very popular among the students, but regarded as highly pernicious by the Church. It has been through more than thirty editions. One of the contributors is Dr. Wurtz, the Dean of the Faculty, and hence he is a strong partisan of this useful work. The professors who wish to stand well with the Church and with the Minister oppose the dictionary, and in some lecture during the course, generally that treating of the beginning of things, they take exception to some of its statements. A majority of the students revolt. They stamp, scrape, hiss, break up the lecture, and often the professor has to close his course. The law school sometimes joins in the war. This year the troubles have begun at the outset, before the students have had time to become acquainted, or to organize into cliques. Dr. Wurtz has given in his resignation as Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Chemistry, on account, it is said of a difficulty with M. de Cremont. The Minister wants him to teach an orthodox sort of chemistry, and to go against the theories of Littré and Robin. He will be replaced, it is thought, by Dr. Depaul, Professor of Obstetrics, or by Dr. Chauffart, Professor of Pathology. The students are already up in arms, and meetings are hourly held in the quadrangle. Many caricatures of the two professors have already been posted up in the lecture-rooms, one of them representing the two professors preparing to enter the class-room by going through their devotions. Dr. Depaul holds a bowl of holy water, while Dr. Chauffart dips in the brush and makes the sign of the cross. It is very probable that we shall have the usual disturbances before many days. The Church organs characterize the partisans of Dr. Wurtz, Littré and Robin as free-thinkers and materialists.

THE FIGARO AND M. THIERS.

It would not be safe to bet upon the political preferences of the *Figaro*, for it manages to talk on all sides of the questions of the day in the course of the week. The *Débats* manages things better: it is Republican in one column and Monarchical in another. But the *Figaro* is consistent in its abuse of everything Republican, and particularly of M. Thiers. Every day it gives some piece of malice about the veteran statesman. This morning Saint-Genest treats him with great severity, the mildest portion of the article being the following, where M. Thiers is contrasted with the Emperor:

"The Emperor was good," says M. Genest, "good to the very last extremity of weakness; he made himself adored by all who approached him. There is not an officer who, having known him personally, did not love that man, and who did not remain true to him up to his last day. Above all, he died well; after his triumphant fortune, he had a grand simplicity and a touching resignation in misfortune. In presence of the outrageous infamies of the people who had once adulated him, he did not utter a single reproach, not a bitter word, so that his troubled and adventurous existence ended in the majesty of exile and in the serenity of pardon.

"M. Thiers, on the contrary, has shown us since his fall how much bitterness he has, and the ferocious ambition and implacable hatred which move his soul. He has shown us all that the heart of an old man about to appear before his God can contain of blind rage, of unsatisfied vengeance, of sharp thirst for power, and this to such a point that those even who believed that they knew something of human nature have shrank with horror from the sight."

Such language as this is carried on through an article two columns long, and, as I have before remarked, this is the mildest passage I can find in it. M. Thiers is unfavorably compared to all the men who have held power in France.

IMPUDENT NEWSMONGERS.

The other day a story was given in one of the journals about some women who had been detected in enticing young girls to their ruin. It was mysteriously hinted that a great scandal was forthcoming. The next day certain names were given, and nearly all the reporters improved upon the story until it began to assume the aspect of another "affair of the Rue De Suresnes." But the reporters were suddenly checked in their wild flights of fancy. The women whose names had been given entered suits for libel against the different papers, and not one of the reporters could prove his story. There was no truth in it at all. In consequence the court condemned MM. Mitchell, *Soir*; Laval, Paris *Journal*; Guibert, *Figaro*; and Tarbé, *Gaulois*, as directors, to a fine of 100 francs each for the first mention. Ducret, of the Paris *Journal*, and Vassey, *Figaro*, were condemned to 300 francs fine each. The reporter of the *Soir* got six days' imprisonment and 500 francs fine, and Canonne, who first told the story, received for his share a fine of 500 francs and fifteen days' imprisonment. They were all served according to their deserts, and they would not have got off so easily if the women had not been engaged in the profession of midwifery.

THE ALLEGED MURDERER, MANO.

Perhaps some of my readers may yet remember the affair of Mano, the rural postman of the Commune of Barp, who was accused of assassinating his wife, two children and father and mother. At the trial Mano protested his innocence, and showed so much skill in fencing with the Judges that the court was confounded. This ignorant man, if guilty, must be regarded as an abler man than any of the lawyers or Judges about him. The evidence was circumstantial, but very strong, and the only direct proof was furnished by Mano's son, a boy of seven years of age. The girls were killed, but the two little boys were left sleeping in their beds. In court the boy said that his father came into the room that night all covered with blood. "Poor child," said Mano, with a look of compassion, "I know who told you to say that," and Mano named the very woman who had taken the child, and who had testified against him. This scene produced a marked impression. Mano was condemned to death, but as there was something revolting to the heart to condemn a man to death upon the testimony of his own infant, the jury recommended him to mercy. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life, and Mano was sent to Noumea. Three months ago all the papers published an account of Mano's death, and stated that he had confessed at last that he was the author of the murders of Barp. The Judges were well content to hear this, for Mano's attitude and replies had given rise in their minds to many a doubt. One man believed Mano innocent, and that was his defensor. He sent at once to make inquiries, but before his letter reached Noumea he received the following:

MONSIEUR DE BREZE: According as you expressed to me the desire, I have waited that a certain lapse of time should pass by after my arrival in New-Caledonia before writing to you. I've been here six months, I am working at the carpenter's trade, but am not paid. My health is good enough, and I try to bear my misfortune with patience, certain that, thanks to your efforts, my innocence will finally be established. Look out always for the real culprits, and the truth will one day come to light. Sooner or later it will be unveiled, and I can again see my country and my relatives. My debt to you, already very great, is growing day by day; but believe me, Sir, it is not an ungrateful man that you have been good enough to defend, and I have vowed to you, since a very long time, an eternal gratitude. Accept at the same time the humble respects of your very humble servant,

MANO.

This is my address: Mano, (Jean,) Convict No. 6,085.

I have tried to preserve the style, simplicity and defects of the original, and in reading it I cannot help feeling that there is a ring of truthfulness about it. Either Mano is innocent or he is one of the most consummate actors in existence.

THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

I send you the maps just published at Gotha of the Austrian North Pole expedition, to accompany the account of Lieut. Payer. It would furnish material for an interesting study if one had time, for there are many curious points indicated upon it. It will be seen that the American expeditions have gone the nearest to the pole, but the Austrian has been the most productive in the matter of geographical discovery.

THE LATE RUMSEY WING.

Particulars have been received in Louisville of the death of Hon. Rumsey Wing, United States Minister to Ecuador. It took place suddenly on the morning of the 5th ult. Mr. Wing had suffered from a prolonged attack of inflamatory rheumatism, and following upon this he had occasional rushes of blood to the head, which were not sufficiently grave to occasion much uneasiness. On the day before his death he was feeling better than usual, but was waked about 4 in the morning with a sense of fullness of the head, not sufficient to create any alarm, or to cause him to send for his physician, with whom he was that day engaged to dine. Suddenly, at 6 o'clock, he sprang from his bed in a cry of intense agony and fell dead. A post-mortem revealed intense congestion of the brain, especially of one side, and effusion. All the other organs of the body were in a healthy state. For several years Mr. Wing has had attacks of vertigo, for which able physicians in this country and in Ecuador could discover no cause. He had several times expressed a fear of sudden death, and the wish that, in this event, his body should be thoroughly examined. The following is an extract in regard to his funeral: "He was buried on the following Wednesday, and his funeral was attended by the Diplomatic corps, all the Goverment officials, the principal gentlemen of Quito, all the foreigners, a guard of honor of officers of high rank, and a regiment of soldiers with its band. His death is universally lamented and regretted, as he was the most popular Minister of any country that had ever come to Ecuador." His body now lies in the Protestant burial ground of Quito, and the laws of Ecuador forbid the removal of bodies until after two years.

PANIC IN A BOSTON SCHOOL.

There was quite a serious panic in the Franklin School for girls, Boston, Saturday noon, caused by an alarm of fire when many of the children were upon the stairs, out of the immediate control of the teachers. Those who were nearest the ground floor ran for the door, but the forward ones were tripped by a corded mat in the entry, the result being a confused piling of a mass of children in the crowded and narrow passage. The teachers soon reached the place, and by their efforts restored order. Two of the girls of ten or twelve years of age were found to be so much hurt that after their parents were summoned they were sent home in carriages. They were the daughters of Mr. Rowe, of the Common Council, and of Mr. Wood. Mr. Putnam, the teacher, has published a statement to the effect that, one of the furnaces being out of order, the janitor, a little before 12 o'clock, took out the coal and poured water upon it. To relieve himself from the gas thus generated, he opened the door from the furnace room, and a stream of vapor poured up the passage-way. The younger pupils were just passing from the building, and one of their number screamed "Fire!" A panic immediately ensued, and several in their haste were thrown down, but by the presence of mind of the female teachers the mass of the pupils was held until Mr. Putnam reached the spot. As soon as he was able to make himself heard, confidence was restored, and those who had fallen were cared for, But few were harmed at all, and the teacher thinks none were seriously injured.

CHARLESTON FREE FROM YELLOW FEVER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—The *News and Courier* announces, on the authority of the leading physicians, that the sporadic cases of yellow fever, reported last month, have entirely ceased since the recent cold weather, and that the city is now absolutely free from danger to the unacclimated.

TWO BROTHERS HELD FOR MURDER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 15.—Christopher and Matthew Fagan have been bound over in the Superior Court, on a charge of murdering John Lilley, of this city, on the 31st of October, by fracturing his skull with a brick. Lilley died last Tuesday.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Freight trains will commence running, and arrive at Syracuse, on the New-York Central double tracks, at 5 A. M. to-morrow. The double tracks are completed to Rochester, and go into use to-morrow. The Winter time-table on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads goes into effect to-morrow.

FIRST CITY TROOP OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 15.—The First City Troop attended divine service this morning at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and this afternoon at St. Clement's. On Tuesday they will celebrate their one hundredth anniversary by a grand military display, in which companies from visiting cities will participate.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

PREPARATIONS FOR A DECISIVE FIGHT AT IRUN.

ARRIVAL OF CARLIST AND REPUBLICAN REINFORCEMENTS—VISIT TO CARLIST POSTS AT PUNCHA, LASTOULA, ANDERLASSE, AND VERA.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BEHOBIE, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1874.

For several days past there have been rumors that an important engagement will take place very shortly in the immediate vicinity of Irun. That this is likely to be the case there is every indication, for signs of activity are to be seen on the part of both the Republicans and the Carlists, and the latter are arriving upon the banks of the Bidassoa in considerable numbers from the mountains. Yesterday they endeavored to approach Behobie—that is to say what was Behobie three weeks ago; it consists now of the Custom-house and three or four skeletons of houses—along the banks of the river, coming down from the direction of Puncha, where they are mustered in considerable force. Without opposition they established a post at a house not more than three hundred yards from the bridge. If the Republicans fired at them the bullets would probably enter France, and of this the Carlists were perfectly cognizant. About a company of men were at the post mentioned, but during the whole day they did not fire a single shot. Erecting a breast-work of earth and stones from the house mentioned down to the river, they remained ensconced behind it and tried their best to induce the mere handful of *migelettis*—who are the "sharp-shooters" of the Republican army—to make a sortie. This they refused to do, although several of the Carlists advanced to within two hundred yards of the bridge, and hurled the most horrible expletives imaginable at the Republicans in the Custom-house, and in the fortress they have constructed at the end of the bridge. All day long the *migelettis* kept up a constant fire at the Carlists in the houses upon the mountains behind Behobie. Whenever a man showed himself for an instant, crack, crack, crack went three or four rifles from the Custom-house. "Caramba!" he would cry out, (accompanied with an expressed wish that the Republicans might be consigned to a place where brimstone is plentiful,) and, dodging behind a bank, or back into the house, the bullets found their "billets" in the Pyrenees, or pattered harmlessly against the masonry. Then would come a shot from the Carlist in return, which, if it did not find its way through the loop-holes in the Republican stronghold, would be harmless, unless it missed the Custom-house altogether, fell into the river beyond, or crossed it and lodged in the French bank. If the latter were the result the remarks made by the French soldiers were not complimentary to the Carlists. The Legitimists are very indignant against France; first, for having recognized the Republican Government; and secondly, for joining with the Spanish Government in turning the *Contrabanda* boats off the Bidassoa. These boats were little floating storehouses, where the Carlists could obtain provisions much cheaper than they could get them across from France. Brandy was sold on board of them for eight reals a bottle, (forty cents,) which could not be bought in Hendaye for double that amount. In addition to this the recent order interning Spaniards of Carlist sympathies and sending them from the frontier has greatly incensed them against France.

The waste of ammunition at Behobie and Irun, as well as at Fontarabia, during the last few days, has been very great. A constant fire has been kept up by the Republicans, and only one death has been reported. The reason for this slight mortality I have already explained. It will naturally be asked, Why do the soldiers continue firing when there is but little result? The only explanation is, that by firing upon a Carlist directly he shows himself, they are preventing them from taking possession of the intervening houses during the day time. At night they might easily advance to the walls of either town I have mentioned, but, without provisions, they would not remain there long.

This morning the Carlists set fire to the house at the post they established yesterday, just above Behobie. The house is now burning, and they have retired half a mile up the river to a post between that point and Puncha.

HENDAYE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

I succeeded in getting over into Irun this morning, and found the place in much the same condition as Fontarabia. Nearly the whole of the houses are empty, and the few civilians who remain in the town are clearing out with their furniture as quickly as possible, and taking refuge on French soil. The church doors have been partially blocked up, and other arrangements made for turning it into a stronghold in case of attack. Many of the empty houses are filled with brushwood and other combustible material. It is the habitual custom of the Republicans, when a small town is attacked, to set fire to the surrounding houses and take refuge in the strongest position they can obtain; this, as at Irun and Fontarabia, is usually the church. There are two forts at Irun, which are well armed, and the guns command much of the surrounding country occupied by the Carlists. The houses, however, are so scattered that the shells do not cause much damage. The guard on the church tower keep up an occasional discharge of small arms. The garrison at Irun consists principally of artillerymen, but there are several companies of the line also, as well as *migelettis*.

It is raining to-night as it only rains in the Pyrenees. The Republicans are taking advantage of the darkness, and are landing a supply of ammunition between Cape Figueras and Fontarabia. I have just been down to watch the operations. An occasional flash from a Carlist rifle in the mountains is seen, but the Republicans know they have the best of it, as, if the enemy approach near enough to see what they are firing at, they will come in a direct line with the guns at Fontarabia. It was within a mile of this point that the Carlists landed guns and ammunition a few days since. Of a truth, this part of the north of Spain is in a strange condition. In the morning a correspondent visits a Republican post. Two hours later he is with the Carlists, having taken the precaution to return to France in the interim and to leave papers there, which, though of great value in obtaining admission to the outposts on one side, would seriously implicate him if read by the other. A gentleman, not connected with the press, but simply desiring to look on at the attack upon Behobie, foolishly ventured into the Carlist lines two days previously. He was provided with papers which would facilitate his reception by either side. These papers were torn up, and he was detained until the day after the attack, when he was permitted to return to France. This would have been a most aggravating detention had he been a correspondent, as he was unable to see but little of what went on.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

I have already in several of my letters mentioned that the rumors heard here and at Bayonne are not in the slightest degree to be relied upon. If they were I should inform you under this date that Don Carlos is at Vera, about twelve miles up the Bidassoa. That this is really the case has been reported all over the town to-night, and has been telegraphed to London by the *Times'* special correspondent. I can safely contradict this statement. Fortunately I obtained a special passport last night to visit Puncha, Lastoula, Vera, &c., and at 5 o'clock this morning I was en route for the places mentioned. Being provided with a Carlist frontier passport, I found no difficulty in passing over the ferry at Puncha, about two miles from Behobie further up the river, and walked up the road to Lastoula, where there is a considerable force of Carlists, I should say about six or eight companies. The road, which is the high road to Pamplona, leads along the Spanish bank of the Bidassoa. About half-way between Lastoula and a village called Anderlasse, the Bidassoa ceases to mark the frontier line, and is, after that point, the property of Spain. The frontier line then runs across the Pyrenees in a north-easterly direction. At Anderlasse, which was taken by the Carlists under Santa Cruz on the 4th of July, 1873, I spent some time in examining the traces of what must have been a very severe fight. The walls of many of the houses are perfectly riddled with bullets. At this point there was a strong iron bridge crossing the Bidassoa. It has been blown up by the Carlists and the ruins of it are still lying in the water. About half a mile further up the river I was surprised to find a house with the English flag floating from the top of it. I found upon inquiry that the house is the property of a mining company which, in spite of the difficulties thrown in the way by the war, are still carrying on operations. About 100 Carlists were hard at work constructing a pontoon bridge over the river. Since the blowing up of the bridge lower down all traffic has been carried on by means of boats. This bridge of boats will be a substantial affair when finished, and is being constructed for the purpose of bringing the guns down from Vera, in Navarre. Crossing the river, I walked to the town mentioned, a distance of about four miles from Anderlasse. The scenery along the road is most picturesque. It leads through one of the prettiest passes in the Pyrenees, and I presume the only reason so few tourists have visited this part of Spain is because of the unsettled state of the country. I found that some of the rumors about the arrival of troops, &c., at Vera were not without foundation. Two battalions have reinforced the troops there, and the town is full of officers of artillery, engineers, and the like. So far as the officers are concerned, they are dressed well enough, but the uniform of the rank and file is of the most nondescript character. Some are wearing old uniforms of the Garde Mobile, which did service in the Franco-German war, and were bought up by Carlist agents in France; others have brown linen uniforms, with a red stripe down the side of the trousers; others again are wearing blue blouses which are worn by the French peasantry. Most of the men have canvas shoes, but I met several of them doing duty as sentinels along the Pamplona road with no covering whatever for their feet. While at Vera I had the pleasure of inspecting the first guns of any size belonging to the Carlists which I have seen. As there have been several canards about Carlist guns being at different places near the Bidassoa, it was a treat to come upon them at last. The artillery at Vera consists of sixteen large guns and two mortars. In a few days these guns will be brought from Navarre into the province of Guipuzcoa, and will open fire upon Irun. There is a large cartridge factory at Vera where they are hard at work making ammunition. I do not anticipate an engagement taking place for a few days, but when it does come off it will be an important one.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

I have been to Anderlasse again to-day. The bridge is nearly completed, and numbers of bullock-carts, laden with gabions and material for raising fortifications, are crossing the river and proceeding along the road toward Irun. The Republicans are also showing signs of activity. Reinforcements from Bilbao and St. Sebastian were landed at Fontarabia yesterday, and they have also landed several pieces of artillery, to be placed in the smaller fort at Irun. I hear that the men will cross the pontoon bridge on Sunday night or Monday morning. I leave here at daybreak to see if I can get permission to go over St. Marcial. The boats of which the bridge at Anderlasse is constructed have been taken by the Carlists from the owners, and a note of hand of "His Majesty Carlos Septimo" given in payment. This note arrives at maturity in a year from this date.

RETURN OF ARCHBISHOP M'CLOSKEY.

SERMON AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL YESTERDAY—THE POPE'S IMPRISONMENT.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday morning a very large congregation assembled to hear the first sermon of Right Rev. Archbishop McCloskey since his return from Europe. The Archbishop spoke with much earnestness and eloquence, and in that part of his discourse in which he made extended reference to the "imprisoned Pope" his language moved many of his hearers to tears. The text was chosen from the thirteenth chapter of St. Matthew, thirty-first to thirty-sixth verses. The Archbishop in his treatment of this text gave it a broad and liberal interpretation. Our blessed Lord, he said, spoke more plainly than in these parables when He warned His disciples, when they went forth to plant the seeds of His Gospel, that they would be reviled, persecuted, and even put to death; that their mission would be in a world that hated them, because they were not of the world. All these wonderful prophecies, the Archbishop said, have been verified by the history of the world, and that we see to-day realized in the trials sufferings, and persecutions of Christ's Church. That its people are obliged to endure; that we behold it to-day passing through an ordeal that for malignant persecution, systematic craft and power, is amazing; that we behold to-day the limits of that Church bound and fettered as in chains, and that this persecution is unrelentingly maintained in the hope that the Church will be obliged to die out by the sheer exhaustion of its energies. Hereafter, speaking of the great centre and head of that Church as the Pope, the Archbishop said that the power of the world, its great men, its institutions, and its governments had combined against that holy Pontiff, but that as one gazed on the many persons passing in this vision of strife, that same Pontiff rose in the grandeur and sublimity of his nature and character far above the rest of the mighty throng. Since, he continued, it has been my privilege to kneel at the feet of that Pontiff, to gaze up into that calm and beautiful face, and to listen to his words of comforting assurance of his welfare, and his faith for the deliverance of his people, it is natural to expect that I should wish to give you some account of his sufferings, and his great faith and patience under his trials—four years a captive in the Vatican. It was my duty to visit Rome, and to receive from the Pope his instructions for myself and my people. Two days after my arrival in Rome, and on the third day of my stay, I received an invitation from the proper authorities to attend the Pope at the Vatican, and was received in his private cabinet. As I looked upon that face I was struck with delight, and even astonishment, in beholding there the evidence of perfect health. Although eighty-two years of trials and tribulations have passed over that venerated head, yet there he stood, calm and serene as though a trouble had never crossed his heart. Whence this wonderful calm and repose? continued the preacher. Because in all this adversity, he (the Pope) saw the finger of God, and he accepted all things as coming from His hands, and knew that whatever trials he and his children had to endure, Christ was still watchful over the Church, and would guard and shelter her from all dangers; and because he was the vicar of a crucified Master, and was thankful that he was compelled to suffer something for the sake of Christ. The Pope, although he grieves for the persecution of the holy Church in Europe, rejoices that here, in America, that Church is not shackled, but free, where its people can worship without thought or fear of civic interference; and he did not conceal his hopes for the future of the Church in this country. A great opportunity was open to it, and if its rulers prove faithful to their charge, great were the mercies to be shed upon it. His heart bled for the persecution the Church has to pass through in Rome. Rome, exclaimed the Archbishop, ah, how changed is that Rome from the once happy city, where, even in the streets, one felt the presence of God in the air; could hear whispered to his ears the dialect of heaven, and where the people lived together, one family in God. Now, one cannot walk the streets of Rome without seeing things that almost make him shudder and blush. Caricatures of the Holy Father are displayed in the windows of shops, muttered curses follow the ecclesiastical dress; all this systematically conducted with the view of rooting out the Church by weakening it, by corrupting the morals of the people, and training them to sneer at its customs. Progress of a kind is visible, it is true, and architectural beauty meets the eye on every side, but all this does not hide the moral corruption and decay of the people. Well might the heart of the Pope inwardly bleed for this degenerated state of his people. Rome is now a city where the worst of Europe congregates, where murders are frequent and vice and crime everywhere visible. And this was the work of that boasted civilization that was to revolutionize the world. The Archbishop further said the Pope was confident that this conflict would end in a great triumph of the Church; more and violent storms might break over it and seem to sweep it away, but at last it would rise even more grand and beautiful than before. These great trials and impending misfortunes served only to strengthen the faith and hope of the people. God knew the people had to be afflicted in order to purify them, and bring them back to Him; that as the patience of the people continued to increase so too did the bitter hatred of the enemy, and it would need the prayer and devotion of the whole Church to bring it safely out of this great battle. This was a time of great reformation in the Roman Catholic Church, greater even than that Protestant Reformation of old, because purer. They must strive to become more holy and more trustful in God, multiplying their works of charity, subduing all discords, and uniting all division so that if God should choose to afflict their free Church, also he would not find them unprepared but strengthened for a like trial.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

INCREASE IN APPLICATIONS AND PATENTS—RECENT MEASURES TO SIMPLIFY AND FACILITATE THE BUSINESS—COMPLETION OF THE INDEX—OLD DRAWINGS REPRODUCED—CRAMPED ACCOMMODATION IN THE OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Commissioner of Patents, Gen. M. D. Leggett, submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior only a few days prior to resigning the office. He says that the number of applications and of patents granted is a slight increase upon those of the preceding year. The prompt publication of abstracts of patents issued—the publications being made at the same time that the patents are mailed to the inventors—has probably very considerably diminished the number of applications for patents, and has improved the character of such applications, thereby warranting the issue of patents for a much larger proportion than could otherwise be granted. Before the establishment of the *Patent Office Gazette* it was from two and a half to three years after the issue of a patent before the public had any means of knowing of its contents. Consequently there would be in existence from twenty-five to thirty thousand patents, the substance of which was sealed to all except their owners; hence applications were constantly being made to patent devices which had been previously patented by others.

THE INDEX.

Since 1836 there have been issued over 155,000 patents. Each annual report of the Commissioner has contained a list of the patents granted during the year, but no general index was prepared. The labor of searching patents was greatly increased, and there was a large liability to mistakes on this account. During the last two years a general index has been prepared of all the patents issued to the present time. This index will be published in two sets of three volumes. One set will be a subject matter index, and the other an index of names. The subject matter index is in press and nearly ready to issue. The index has been stereotyped, and will be sold at $20 per set, ultimately reimbursing the office for the cost of their preparation.

REPRODUCTION OF DRAWINGS OF OLD PATENTS.

In carrying on the work for the reproduction of the drawings of old patents, the Commissioner has caused entire classes to be taken up, and all the old patents have been reproduced chronologically from July 1. 1871; besides, thirty five entire classes have been completed. The importance of multiplying these drawings is illustrated and explained. It expedites the work of the office, and renders the duplication of patents less likely. The duplication of patents of certain classes is a matter that brings great injury upon the inventors and manufacturing interest of the country. Since the reproduction of the class "Harvesters," enough copies have been sold to inventors and manufacturers in this class, and to attorneys practising in the courts and before the Patent Office, to more than pay the entire expense of reproducing the class, and yet copies enough are retained in the office to meet all orders for months to come. A much larger appropriation to carry forward the reproduction of old drawings is asked, and the Commissioner thinks the amount should be at least $100,000. When once completed the sales of these reproductions would soon reimburse the Government for their cost and be a source of revenue for some time to come. It will also put aside the necessity of an increase in the force of examiners, as by the aid of these reproductions the present force will be for a long time sufficient, unless there is a great increase in the business of the office.

DIGEST EXAMINATION.

The Commissioner also urges the necessity of preparing a digest of all the applications on file in the office. In making an examination of a new application the examiner has to know all that is contained in all previous applications for inventions of the same class. In the class of sewing-machines, for instance, 3,000 applications have to be examined. Twenty-five per cent. of the time of the examiner would be saved by the existence of a digest of all the applications on file in the office, which now number nearly 300,000.

MORE ROOM NEEDED.

Additional room is required for the use of the Patent Office. It is utterly impossible to properly transact the work of the office in the narrow quarters granted to it. Eight additional rooms are needed immediately. The report pays a just tribute to the character of the persons employed in the Patent Office, and regrets that the salaries paid are not sufficiently large to retain the best men in the service, who are constantly leaving it for more lucrative employment.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Accompanying the report are the following tables showing the receipts and expenditures, and the business of the office during the last year:

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED.

Amounts received for applications for patents, extensions, caveats, disclaimers, appeals, and trade-marks	$645,480 00
For caveats	47,923 30
For recording assignments	18,152 45
For subscriptions to *Official Gazette*	8,913 54
For registration of labels (since August, 1874)	642 00
Total	$721,111 31

STATEMENT OF MONEYS EXPENDED.

Amount paid for salaries	$484,494 90
Amount paid for photographing back issues	36,223 60
Amount paid for photographing current issues	46,313 78
Amount paid for illustrations for *Gazette*	35,292 29
Amount paid for contingent expenses	83,089 61
Amount paid for tracings	8,668 46
Total	$694,075 71

STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE.

Number of applications for patents from Oct. 1, 1873, to Sept. 30, 1874	21,077
Number of patents issued, including re-issues and designs	13,548
Application for extensions of patents	229
Patents extended	202
Caveats filed	3,127
Patents expired	5,284
Patents allowed but not issued for want of the final fee	2,682
Applications for registration of trade-marks	389
Trade-marks registered	364
Application for registration of labels	107
Labels registered (since August, 1874)	[illegible]

THE BLUEFISH SEASON.

The bluefish season on the Great South Bay is now over, the "last run" having left early last week. More of this description of fish have been taken than in any season before for twenty years, and they have been unusually large and fat. The season has lasted almost without intermission from early in the Spring until now. On Wednesday last, about the time they took their final departure, an exciting scene occurred off Patchogue. Sheriff Conklin and others were fishing off Fire Island Light, when an immense school of large fish were discovered making directly toward their boat. It was estimated that the school was at least a quarter of a mile long, and covered about fifty acres. They were so closely packed on the surface that the sea appeared to be raised about a foot over the space covered with fish, while their splashing and jumping made a roaring noise like the approach of a whirlwind. The catch in the school was enormous, every boat within sight being loaded with fish averaging from six to eight pounds.

REV. DR. FULTON'S CHURCH.

THE HANSON PLACE (BROOKLYN) BAPTIST CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY FROM 1854 TO 1874—PASTORATES OF REVS. MESSRS. HODGE AND LOWRY—THE PRESENT CHURCH AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL—FULL LISTS OF OFFICERS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR.

The Hanson Place Baptist Church, at present one of the largest of its denomination in Brooklyn, was founded just twenty years ago. A small Sunday-school in a vacant store on Atlantic avenue, a short distance from Nevins street, formed the nucleus around which the church afterward grew to maturity. Its teachers were earnest and persevering men and women, who gave their whole endeavors to the work, and were all the more interested in its success from the apparently unpromising character of the field. Their exertions were followed by more than adequate returns, and within a few months from the day of their first meeting a church was organized under the title of the Atlantic Street Baptist Church. The number of the original members was twenty-five, and their names, as recorded upon the church books, are as follows: George Gault, Joseph Kimball, William Flanders, John B. Biglow, James A. Leland, George B. Maigne, James Mason, E. S. Davis, Samuel W. Smith, Z. P. Hatch, Thomas Ellson, Lucius H. Biglow, Elizabeth B. Gault, Eliza Kimball, Lucinda W. Leland, Charlotte H. Biglow, Sarah Mason, Martha H. Hatch, Mary J. Chadburn, Cornelia B. Maigne, Nancy H. Biglow, Georgiana E. B. Gault, Sarah J. Sweet, Mary A. Bodger, Rachel S. Ellson. The following were the first officers of the Society: Pastor, Rev. M. G. Hodge; Clerk, George B. Maigne; Treasurer, William Flanders; Deacons, George Gault, Joseph Kimball; Trustees, George Gault, Joseph Kimball, James A. Leland, William Flanders, and John B. Biglow.

Mr. Hodge was installed in November, 1854. He was a hard-working and faithful clergyman, thoroughly acquainted with the wants of his congregation and alive to its opportunities for future advancement. In the pulpit and in private life he endeavored to make his career an example to his people, and to infuse into them his hearty faith and earnestness of purpose. That his efforts were as successful as even he himself had hoped, there seems to be little doubt. As time passed on, conversions multiplied, and new members were added to the society until its proportion had far exceeded the accommodations of the mission founded in 1854. A new church was determined upon, and a building site purchased on the north side of Atlantic avenue, between Third and Fourth avenues. A small brick building, capable of seating 500, was erected upon the lots in question, and dedicated in April, 1855. The congregation held their first service in the new structure during the May following. This building, which still remains, is at present occupied by the First Lutheran Church of Brooklyn.

During the concluding months of the year 1855 the popular interest in the Church was visibly increased, and by New-Year's Day, 1856, the conversions and addition to the membership amounted to between sixty and seventy. For this both the Pastor and the leading members had worked in unison, and the result was felt to justify all their expectations. Thus encouraged, the society was not long in acquiring a secure foothold among the other religious organizations of the City. In the following year, (1856,) an interesting revival was the means of gathering fully forty new converts, making the entire number of the adult congregation at the close of the year 175. Upon Sunday services the usual attendance was over 400. The Sunday-school was also in a flourishing condition, having on its rolls over 100 scholars. In the succeeding years, 1857-58-59-60, the growth of the church was equally marked and rapid. At the close of the year last mentioned, it was resolved to erect a still larger church, and one which would remain the religious home of the society during the lifetime of its present members. Work was commenced and prosecuted without intermission until in September, 1860. In that month the present church at the corner of Hanson place and Portland avenue, was dedicated, Rev. Mr. Hodge and a number of brother clergymen officiating. Upon this occasion the books of the society showed that its membership had increased within the four years of its existence, from twenty-five to more than 300. On formally taking possession of the new edifice, the name of the society was changed to that of the Hanson Place Baptist Church.

In March, 1861, Mr. Hodge resigned, owing to ill-health. A few months later Rev. Robert Lowry was called to the vacant charge. This clergyman signalized his pastorate by elevating the church to the front rank of its denomination in Long Island. He was a man of great purity of life, generous aspirations, and of winning manners. To the children of his congregation he was, in the highest sense, a father, and among young people generally he was held in the highest esteem. His musical abilities were of a high order, and some of the hymns, notably that entitled "The Beautiful River," of which he was the author, have long been sung in the American churches. The one mentioned was composed on the occasion of the death of a member of the Hanson Place Church, for whom the author had long retained a deep and lasting friendship. By an untoward accident the latter was prevented from attending the death-bed of the deceased, a fact which made the loss in exceptionally painful one. This circumstance accounts in some degree for the strong emotional character of the hymn. Of the other works of Dr. Lowry, a collection of Sabbath-school songs entitled *Bright Jewels*, sold to the extent of over half a million copies. His second book, *Pure Gold*, met with a sale fully as great. Many thousands of the *Royal Diadem*, *Temple Anthems*, and *Chapel Melodies* were also disposed of throughout the country. One of his best-known productions was the anniversary song entitled "The Chorus of Fire," which, with several other hymns, generally admired, are great favorites with the various Sunday-schools both of this country and England. In the important work of organizing the Long Island Baptist Association Mr. Lowry's part was a prominent one. For a lengthened period he held the position of Secretary to the association, and in other ways contributed very largely to its success. As a Sunday-school teacher he was excelled by none. At every session of the Hanson Place Sabbath-school he was accustomed to be present and take a prominent part in the exercises. As a Pastor it has been said of him that he valued the Sunday-school fully as much as he did the church. When the former was flourishing, he rightly considered that the latter was pretty sure to be in a similar condition. Still, he was careful not to neglect the wants of his adult members. An expounder of the Scriptures in their simplicity, he carefully avoided the fault of dwelling too much upon mere doctrine. Socially, he was a genial-hearted and genial man, and in every relation of life his conduct was such as to reflect credit upon his profession.

In 1869, after a pastorate of eight years' duration, Dr. Lowry tendered his resignation to accept the Professorship of Rhetoric in Lewisburg University, at Lewisburg, Penn. In this connection he was also offered the pastoral charge of the church in that place, of which he likewise signified his acceptance. During his eight years' stay in Brooklyn he baptised upward of 280 converts, and added 400 to the membership of the society. His farewell sermon was preached on the 4th of July, 1869, to a large and sympathetic audience, who regretted fully as much as the preacher the course which he had felt himself called upon to take. For several months the congregation remained without a Pastor. In the December following Rev. George F. Pentecost, of Covington, Ky., was called East to fill the vacant pulpit. This gentleman entered upon his duties on the first Sunday of the month, and evinced a praiseworthy desire to do everything in his power for the success of the cause in which he was engaged. From the start his pastorate was one of great promise, and had it not been for an unfortunate difference with his congregation on questions of a doctrinal character his career would undoubtedly have justified the warmest expectations of his friends. As it was, he resigned after a three years' pastorate to accept a call to the Warren Avenue Church, Boston. The members of the Hanson Place church, while regretting the mutual divergence of their views, have always remained strong admirers of Mr. Pentecost's good qualities. He was an active controvertist, and during his ministry at Hanson place 378 persons were converted, and the ordinance of baptism administered to 127 new converts. As an active and enthusiastic worker he has left a record behind him such as few have made within so short a period. An interval of four months followed the departure of Mr. Pentecost. During all this time the society was looking for a new Pastor, but up to within a few days of the fifth month without success. At length it was determined to call Rev. Dr. Fulton, at that time in charge of the Monument Temple Baptist Church, in Boston. A unanimous invitation was accordingly tendered that gentleman, accompanied by a pledge that the existing church edifice should be enlarged to a seating capacity of 2,000 and other changes made to the end that "all who were willing to listen to the proclamation of a free Gospel in all its entirety, with every duty urged, every obligation enforced, and every privilege extended, will receive a hearty welcome." This pledge has been faithfully fulfilled, and to-day the interior of the renovated church is one of the most commodious and inviting in Brooklyn. At the same time the lecture and Sabbath-school rooms were united under one roof and included within the walls of the main building. The walls and ceiling of the main building were frescoed in appropriate colors, and such of the appointments as had become out of date replaced by designs of a new and striking pattern. The main auditorium now seats 1,900 persons, and is filled every Sabbath with large and attentive congregations. On the occasion of the dedication of the reopened edifice on Sunday, the 19th of October last, fully 2,000 people were present. At the morning services Rev. Dr. Simmons, of the First Baptist Church in this City, Rev. Dr. Armitage, of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and a number of other distinguished clergymen, officiated. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Pastor. Within a little over one year from that date 201 individuals have united with the society, and 124 have been baptised. Mr. Clandian G. Morse, the Church Missionary, is at present materially assisting the Pastor in the care of the poor and other church work, and the prospect of still further additions to the already large membership (671) is considered excellent.

The following are the officers of the church and society for the current year: Pastor, Justin D. Fulton, D. D.; Missionary, Claudian G. Morse.

Deacons—John G. Whipple, Alfred N. Nearing, Charles E. Young, Claudian G. Morse, Henry P. Freeman, William H. Slocum, Albert W. Mapes. Clerk, George F. Morse.

Trustees—John P. Douglass, President; John Wilson, Treasurer; William Richardson, Henry Adams, John G. Whipple, Archibald T. Heney, Robert F. Austin, Ramah Cole, A. H. Scoville.

Officers of Sunday-school—Superintendent, the Pastor; Assistants, Charles E. Young and Elmer M. Billings; Secretary and Treasurer, Fred. C. Morris; Librarian, Arthur C. Saunders.

REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D.

Justin D. Fulton was born in Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y., in 1828. He was educated at Michigan and Rochester Universities, graduating from the latter in 1851. During the years 1852-53, he pursued his theological studies under the tutorship of Rev. Dr. Robinson. He was ordained to the ministry in the last-named year, and chose St. Louis as the scene of his early labors. In addition to his pastoral labors, he edited the *Gospel Banner*, a paper founded in the interest of the Bible Union. Under his management, the animus of the journal became strongly anti-slavery, so much so that several of the leading slaveholders of the State determined to crush him. But Mr. Fulton was not exactly the sort of a man to be "crushed," even by the border ruffian aristocracy, and, although they succeeded in removing him from the editorial chair, his voice and example was invariably found on the side of freedom. To him belongs the credit of preaching the first free State sermon in Missouri. Three years from his settlement in St. Louis he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he was married. Here he officiated for several years as Pastor of the First Baptist Church. In 1859 he left Sandusky for Albany, where, with the assistance of but two other Baptits, he founded a church which soon arose to a commanding position. On the breaking out of the war, he early espoused the national cause, and throughout its continuance was an ardent sympathiser with the North. In December, 1863, he was called to the Union Temple Church, Boston, an organization formed by the consolidation of the Tremont Temple Free Church with the Union Church. From the date of his installation his career in Boston was a conspicuous one. His church numbered 800 members, and his Sunday school quite as many more. His congregation were among the largest in the city, and his mission work as extended as that of any other pastor in the State. His call to the Metropolis was the natural outgrowth of his success in Boston, a success which, in his present position, has attended him to a still greater extent than before. A thorough-going preacher of temperance, he has naturally incurred the displeasure of the liquor interest. This, however, has never swerved him from his course, and even now, when the temporary defeat of prohibition has cast down so many of its friends, he still retains an unshaken confidence in its final triumph.

LIFTING UP THE REDEEMER.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Fulton.

Yesterday forenoon the sermon was preached by Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., from the text:

"And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up."—John iii. 14.

There is in this utterance of the God-man an almighty must which has engaged the thought of the Divine mind ever since the plan of salvation was formed. The reason for it and the reason in it will engage our attention this morning.

The reason for it is set forth in the story of the lifting up of the serpent in the wilderness. Israel, in his march from Egypt to Canaan, is a type of the millions groping their way through the gloom of earth to what is bright or dark beyond. The heirs of promise were being conveyed from bondage. Behind them were the memories of a galling captivity, around them were the mercies of a covenant-keeping God, around them was His sheltering cloud by day, and their pillar of flame by night, and beyond was the Canaan of promise. Israel, though tenderly loved, was full of murmurings and repinings. Their language is full of injustice toward God, who saved and delivered them, and toward Moses, who had left behind him the pleasures of a palace, the society of Pharaoh, preferring to share the afflictions of the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. They forgot God's goodness, but they could not afford to do so. Let go of God the Father and you bring upon yourselves the condemnation of God the Judge. The hand that is able to save can cut down. The God who can build up can destroy. The many think of the possibilities of joy and the few take into their thought the possibilty of misery. The people murmured against God. They forgot their blessings and thought only of their trials. Though in answer to prayer the manna had fallen like dew, and the rocks poured forth a flood of water, they complained "there is no bread, neither is there any water, and our soul loatheth this light bread." The selfishness of the human heart has borne fruit, and as a result an entire nation has gone back on God. The act was full of peril, but we make light of the transgressions of men. The pendulum of human opinion swings away from God and right, yet many cry *vox populi vox dei*, believing that the voice of the people is the voice of God, and without thinking of the consequences cheer as lustily for the wrong as for the right. It is not so above. God is infallible, and is always with the right and always against the wrong. Israel imperiled every sacred interest when he went back on uprightness. The same is true at this hour. Men may betray God and humanity, and win praise by so doing, but they shall in the end suffer loss. Rewards fall on well-doing, and God loves those who honor him as he punishes those who transgress his commands. Israel, in the midst of rebellion, was encompassed by dangers which hitherto had kept away from him. The serpents were not created for the emergency, for even now they dwell in the clay pits that line the shore of the Red Sea, in Arabia. Israel, in the midst of wickedness, walked into the very jaws of destruction. God had, by His cloud, protected them; but the murmurings of the people caused Him to withdraw His protection and the serpents, acting on their natural instincts, were soon moved by the light into the air, and at once began their deadly work.

At this hour peril inhabits the world; it is about us on every side. In the midst of life all feel themselves to be in the midst of death. Thirty thousand arrows pointed with death thicken the air every moment, and God alone is our protection. Sinners are living on borrowed time. They forget it, and only become conscious of it when the light of God shines out over the community as in time of refreshing, when the law is proclaimed, and sin is discovered and its deadly work is disclosed to view. In this story we see how wonderfully God times His own judgments. In his journeyings he had reached the place of the greatest peril. Just so his commissings against Jehovah and Moses sounded out most defiantly. Sinners without number have cheered his experience. Every imprisoned convict thinks of how unfortunate he was because he did the deed at the most unpropitious time. He had sinned and escaped hitherto, but he mistook his time, and now he sinned and was caught in the act. Think of Israel at night. Their march is ended, and they betake themselves to rest. The prayer of thanksgiving is heard, but throughout every tent of the great encampment there is fault-finding and despair. God is blamed and Moses is rejected. They do not ask for protection, but for Egypt. They do not thank God for liberty and for loving kindness, but in their wickedness claim that the hardships of Pharaoh were better than the goodness of God. The judgment came. The people that laid down to sleep woke up to die. There was wailing in the camp, and men, women, and children were dying. Serpents were everywhere, in their garments and in the air. The light of God illummed their surroundings, and made the situation apparent to the dullest understanding. The fact was evident: there was too much God for comfort. Light not only revealed their danger, but exposed them to peril. Their difficulties increased every moment. The bites of the little serpents, not more than a span long, were deadly and incurable, and implied certain death. Go backward they could not, and go forward they dare not. The air was full of death, and murmurings were quickly changed into prayers. They were shut up to God, and repentance was their only hope. The reaction had set in. The people can understand chastisement, and are not unmindful of it, though they consent to be oblivious of mercy and the claims of truth. Therefore the people came to Moses and said, "We have sinned, for we have spoken against the Lord and against thee." There are times when a Christian man has value even in the eyes of irreligious men. Moses was the centre of their hopes, and they confessed their sin against him even when the serpents were playing about their feet, twining about their arms, looking out from their necks and spreading death and dismay through the camp. There was no time to be lost, and so they cried unto the Lord, pray, pray, pray that he take away these serpents from us. And Moses, without so much as a thought of upbraiding them for their impotent prayer, did for the people what God commanded him. He made a fiery serpent and set it up in on a pole, and proclaimed that whoever was bitten and looked upon it should live.

And, my friends, we find a reason for this almighty must. We find it in the condition of the people. They were dying. There was only one way for salvation to reach them, and that was God's way. His promise was their hope. We can imagine Moses, with his brazen serpent, going out among the dying and the doomed, because they are bitten. They hear the cry "Look at him and live!" They must see it, for nothing else will meet their wants and save their lives. See the analogy between this picture and the text. It is not only perfect but it is very suggestive. Christ said: "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but have eternal life." We have seen that looking in faith toward this brazen serpent cured those who were bitten by the poisonous reptile. The reason for it is all found in God. We need not look to explain the fact, but it is enough to say that God ordained it. Humanity is imperiled. Satan in the form of a serpent tempted man, and he fell. This is the fact which comforts us. Explain it we cannot; we simply have this "wherefore" and "therefore," and here it is: "Wherefore, as by one man, sin entered into the world, and death by sin, so death passed upon all men, for all have sinned. Therefore, as by this offense of one judgment came upon all men to condemnation, even so by the righteousness the free gift came upon all men unto the justification of life. For, as by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righteous." What this light from the cloud did to the serpents sleeping in their clay pits, bringing them into contact with the people and causing them to break their vengeance upon the objects of their hate, this light of God, shining out upon the world, this Church does to sin. A sleeping devil proclaims a dead Church. A live devil, seeking whom he may devour, impels the Church to victory and is the only remedy for a sin-sick soul. Sin is in the world creating rebellion in the heart of man. God is in the world and cannot be destroyed. His judgments linger not, and the damnation of the wicked slumbers not.

Christ must be lifted up because the needs of humanity require it. Sin is working the ruin of the race, and the broad road to death is thronged. Smitten millions are around us, but the remedy is available. The law has been proclaimed. It has gone forth to the ends of the earth, and nations and people have been waked up by it. The problem of evil vexes and disturbs men. There is no rest. "I will therefore put you in remembrance, though ye once knew this, how that the Lord having saved his people out of Egypt, afterward destroyed them that believed not, and the angels which kept not their first estate, but left their own habitation. He hath reserved in everlasting chains under darkness unto the judgment of the great day, to whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever." All men have sinned, and have come short of the glory of God. Sin imperils them. There is but one remedy, and that is Christ. Under such conditions as those characterized He is to be lifted up. Men will not feel their need of Christ until they are conscious of their peril. The knowledge of peril comes from the preaching of the Word of God, and the shining out of the truth as it is illumned by the Holy Spirit. It has been too much the fashion to prove the law of God, and the doom of man, and to laugh to scorn the idea that the just shall live by faith. Men have lopped religion and played with it. "Creeds," "confessions," "beliefs," "a reeking cross," "a sin-sick soul," have been travestied and ridiculed until, as has been said, "a popular conception of pulpit popularity was that it should consist in addition to sense at fundamentals much." But the tempest has awakened them. Priest and people are in peril, and the need of a religion with a rock for its foundation and granite in its upgrowing structure begins to appear. Man's necessity is God's opportunity.

Again, Christ must be lifted up as the crucified. Paul said truly and rightly, "God forbid that I should glory in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me and I unto the world." Christ must be lifted up as the sinner's Savior. He died in the extremest agony. He took sins upon Himself, and nailed them to the cross, so that He might appear our ransom and Redeemer. The world needs to go back to Calvary, and see Christ on His way up the hill, staggering beneath His cross. Of the people, none were with Him. In the judgment hall, in the palace, among the jeering crowd, He was left to His torture unsustained and unpitied. We see the ragged wood placed in the ground, and the yielding form of Christ stretched upon it. There is no resistance. The pitiless wrath of hell is poured upon Him. The nails are driven into His hands and feet and flesh and bones. He is lifted up in the air amid mockeries and jeers, and even God hides His face from Him. Angels come not to minister to Him. He is in the air. The heavy cross sways to and fro. They rear the place and let it rock and drop the tree into it. There is agony but no complaint, and look, my friends, at this Christ-man as you will wish you had done at the judgment hour. Now, where must Christ be lifted up? Christ must be lifted up everywhere, that sinners anywhere may behold Him. He must be lifted up in life. Man's tendency is downward. His appetites, his lusts and passions, the influences that touch him as he threads the paths of life, evil associations and companions, all invite to still lower depths of shame. To oppose this tendency evil must be met by goodness, unbelief by faith, error by truth. To lift man out of his lost condition in this horrible pit of miry clay he must have extraneous help. Self-help is self-destruction. Infidelity on the part of a man is quicksand but digs the pit deeper into which he is sinking. Help must come from above, if it comes at all, and hence this lifted-up Christ is the hope of the lost. Christ in this heart is lifted into this life. These Christ-like lives point to hearts emptied of Christ, filled with sin. The disciples were changed men. They were sacred not only from sin, but to righteousness. New loves fired their hearts, new hopes took possession of their souls, which flowed forth in speech, in look, and action. We assimilate ourselves to the object we worship. A lifted up Christ saves. He lifts us out of self into God, out of vile and sinful pleasures into joys that are eternal and unchanging. Christ must be lifted up in doctrine. God is architect of His own temple. He employs men to work in accordance with His plan, note from the plan and ask God to adjust Himself to it. The mistake of this age is that man, weak, short-sighted, this creature of a day, interferes with the plan of an infinite, eternal Jehovah. Christ's death harmonized with the prophecies of the Old Testament, and by the words and work of Him and His providences keep step with the proclamation of his Gospel. The experience of Christ in Gethsemane is explained by this Christ on the cross of Calvary. The disciples after His death and resurrection saw Him in a new light, and were inspired with a courage that found its support in the endless power of His resurrection. The victory of Christ changed his disciples from willows into oaks, and made Peter, who was the shame of the judgment hall, the glory of the day of Pentecost. From this learn that our Elder Brother, not as God, but as man, expiated our guilt, and made it possible for us to attain to the highest mystery of godliness. In his death Christ not only robed himself in our sufferings while he bore our sins, but he triumphed over them at and after the victorious over hell, and death, and the grave. Inconceivable thought. Christ felt my sorrows, my sins, my death that I might experience his joy, his innocence, and his life. The law of God was broken, the anger of God was kindled, and you shall see it, sinner, either in a saved or lost condition, if in a lost condition, you will sink into irretrievable ruin. You will then see how your sins are calamities upon which the fire of God's wrath shall fall which shall burn the victim even in the lowest hell. If saved, you shall see from what Christ saved you. He placed the universe under obligations to him. They see it in heaven as in hell, while it is ours to see it on earth.

Christ must be lifted up in His word. We see Him in the gospel. We hear Him in his promises made to the waiting soul. All can do this. The young convert just lisping forth the powers of Christ equally with the stalwart soldier scarred in the service, whose growth is the glory of the world, and the strength of the Church. It was the telling of what Christ did for men after the ascension of our Lord which filled Europe and Asia with converted men faster than the wickedness of tyrants could destroy them. It is when the Christ shines forth from the experience of his children that the Church becomes fair as the moon, bright as the sun, and terrible as an army flushed with victory. Christ crucified was not merely lifted up beyond those who suffered with him, but lifted above the mountain peak of human history, and so from his preached gospel proclaiming the gospel and carrying thought not only to the death agonies of Calvary but to the endless power of the resurrection. In immersion we are turned to earth, and we rise to begin a new life in Christ Jesus the Lord.

Christ to-day is being lifted up. Never were so many moral influences wheeled into the service of our Lord as are at work at this hour. The errors are being eradicated from the imperfect translations of the Holy Scriptures. The doctrines of the Gospel are extending forth into the domain of actual life. The press vies with the pulpit in preaching Jesus to lost men. In all lands men are ranging themselves with God or against Him. Mutual ground is disappearing. The prophecies of the Word of God which seemed indefinite and inexplicable are blossoming into fulfillment and developing into history. The ensigns of the Cross are in plain view and men applaud and support those who are alive to the behests of the King of Kings. All can lift up Christ. One class of truth addresses itself to one mind and another class addresses itself with equal force to other minds. One individual sees Christ's love, another His power, and a third His constancy and unselfishness. Hold him up as he appears to you, and by so doing the different lineaments of his character shall shine forth, and the world shall be drawn forth by the matchless power of God made man. Now what are the incentives to exertion—how shall we place this before their minds? The promise is: "And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men unto me." Is it our faith that men are not drawn? Is it because Christ is not lifted up that sinners in innumerable numbers are going down to death? Let us think for a moment of an imperiled soul. He is dead in transgressions and sins, and the wrath of God has fallen upon him. Imagine a ship crowded with people approaching a lee shore. A cry of "Rocks ahead!" is shouted by the lookout, and from the dense darkness a host of voices shout "Lost! lost! help! help!". Now it is known that if a light is kindled on the shore, the shipwrecked vessel may be saved. Imagine at such a moment a man in sinful indifference asking What is it to me? and declining to help the imperiled. And yet will not some of us thus appear at the judgment-seat of Christ? Think of a motherly heart hearing that cry. See her kindle a flame! Behold her watching its effect as those flames shine on the deep, and the vessel is turned toward the shore! Sinner, you are lost if you do not turn toward that Jesus who is full of love. We hold up Christ, saying whosoever believeth in Him shall not perish, but shall enter into the possession of life eternal.

THE EXALTATION OF THE CROSS.

CHRIST LIFTED ON THE CROSS, DRAWING SINNERS UNTO HIM.

Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., Bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached to a large congregation yesterday morning in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, on Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. His text was from the Book of John, twelfth chapter and thirty-second verse: "And I, if I belifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." The Bishop began by claiming the text to be the exaltation of Christ in the domain of love and of law. The first demand of law was obedience. The changeless, perfect law of God had by man never been obeyed. The evidence, both negative and positive, of Christ's obedience and perfect life, was abundant. The people before me, continued the speaker, are all believers, and I need not, therefore, give the argument. It is safe to say in the presence of the sternest and bitterest enemies of Christianity, that Christ so lived that not one of them can put upon him a single blemish. Against the high-minded and far-reaching perfection of Jesus skepticism dares not to this day utter a suspicion. While on earth Christ magnified the law. He did not suffer one jot or tittle of the old ceremonial laws to go unheeded until they had all been fulfilled. The moral law, at this time, stood alone, trampled upon, disgraced. Jesus came along and put himself beside it. He pervaded it with his spirit, and raised it up and made it honored. In His life and in this realm of law He was alone, exalted above all others. He was lifted up for us to look upon and live. There were penalties fixed against the disobedience of the law, and one of them is death. There was first the natural death, or the separation of the soul from the body. It was fixed, said the preacher, that Christ should appear and through men's disobedience of the law, should die. All this took place in history to demonstrate to the exceeding baseness of sin, and the necessity for obedience. Christ's death was voluntary. He said he had power to lay down his life, and power to take it up again. That he might effect an obedience he laid down his life. The Evangelist, in commenting briefly and superficially upon this act, uttered the truth, but it was not exhaustive. He simply said that Christ signified what death he should die, when he said "If I be lifted up." He did not comprehend all of Christ's meaning. It was a part of the Roman law that the great criminals should be crucified—should be lifted up to be a mark for scorn and derision. In this way Jesus knew he was to be lifted up to endure scorn and shame and so draw all men unto him. He voluntarily suffered death and voluntarily went down into the tomb. When three days he released himself, and so conquered death, when from the grave he arose and led captivity captive, he drew men unto himself. He arose from the dead and went forth and appeared as the first fruits of them that slept, and he put into the lips of the ransomed this challenge to the monster: "O, death, where is thy sting? O, grave, where is victory? Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Going down into the grave and rising from the grave he rises above all earthly law, and in this domain he is alone. Be patient with me, said the preacher, for I am going to take you down into the depths. Here, said he, is a man just newly made by the power of Christ. He is connected to God by the power of faith. But now unbelief comes in and faith dies. As faith dies hatred comes in and love dies. Despair then enters and behold hope dies. There once was true happiness, but misery comes in and happiness dies. Faith dead, love dead, hope dead, for to be carnally-minded is death. As regards all life of religion, it is all gone. All the soul power is dead in trespasses and sin. If in this sense a man die, shall he live again?

We have seen Christ grapple with death. What will he do with this death? Will he purchase sin once more? Hear Him say, "By these stripes I am healed." He gave himself for us, and died for our sins. Who is it cometh from Edom with dyed garments? Who is it that says I have trod the wine-press alone? Did not Jesus suffer death for us alone? Is not the death sufficient atonement for the vilest of sin? While we see our poor human nature burdened and overwhelmed with sin we see Jesus suffering for us, and through this suffering making us perfect. We see Him measuring transgression and himself becoming the purchaser, not with gold and silver and corruptible things, but with his own precious blood. The sting of death, continued the Bishop, is sin, and the strength of death is law. In conquering these there is a call for a "thanks be to God who giveth us the victory." If I be lifted upon the cross, from the earth, a bleeding victim, if I be lifted up by a voluntary surrender of that life given by the Father, if I be lifted up and hold the keys of death; I say if that come to pass I will draw all men unto me. I see in the Scriptures that which will help you and me from this domain of law. I see the serpent lifted up in the wilderness so that the poor, wounded, poised sinner might look and be healed. All this I see, and even more, and I take new courage. In the City of Chicago not long since there lived a Jew. An evangelist in a very simple manner talked with him about Christ. "Oh," said the Jew, "don't talk to me of Jesus. I hate him." The evangelist replied, "Will you do me one little favor?" "Certainly," was the response. "I will do anything for you, for you do not talk to and treat me like a dog." "Go home, then," said the evangelist, "and in your closet kneel down and pray, 'Jesus, if thou art the Messiah, show thyself to be such to me.'" "I will do it," the Jew responded, "because you have asked me, but if Jesus knows anything at all he knows I hate him." The next morning the Jew came to the evangelist, threw his arms about his neck and said, "O, Sir, last night my daughter was dying and I was overwhelmed with sorrow. As I promised you I would pray I did pray. I asked Jesus to reveal himself. At first I saw the serpent lifted up in the wilderness and still I prayed. Then the serpent vanished and I saw Jesus lifted up, and I heard him say, 'Son, be of good cheer, go and sin no more.' Then I knew that Jesus was the Messiah, and to-day I am rejoicing in his love."

The speaker then dwelt at length upon Christ's attractiveness, consisting in the attractiveness of His love, and then continued: In a sinner there is always a feeling of dread at approaching the Almighty. In the religion of Jesus, however, there is such a spirit of love that all dread vanishes, and we find the sinner hastening, running, rushing to the feet of Jesus. In Him they know there is life, and upon Him they look as did the children in the wilderness upon the serpent. "I will draw all men unto me if I be lifted up." My brethren, are you puzzled at this assertion? Can you be puzzled when you know that people of every nation and tongue are coming unto God, singing the song of Jesus and the Lamb, singing unto Him that hath washed us and made us white? Think of this, my brethren, and puzzle no more. Think of the dwellers on the banks of the Ganges rushing unto God. Think of their heathen temples slowly fading and crumbling. Think of the darkened faiths of Europe giving way before the beneficent away of Christ's law. Think of that little stone cut out of the mountain without hands, rolling and increasing until it nearly fills the earth. Think of these things, I say, and take courage. Behold the lion and the lamb lying down together. See how, under the peaceful reign of God's Messiah, all men can meet in harmony at the cross of Christ. I see war prevailing in all its ghastly hideousness. I see men plunging their swords into the breasts of their fellow men, and I hear a cry coming out of heaven—"Hold! Peace, be still!" and then I see the swords beaten into plowshares, and the spears into pruning hooks. I see what was promised accomplished. I see Jesus drawing all men unto himself. Awake then, concluded the speaker, and Christ will give you life. Go down into Gethsemane, and see Christ sweat great drops of blood. Go to Mount Calvary, and see the crown of thorns which now shines brighter than the brightest diadem. Don't shrink away at the sight. Behold his wounded side and hear his groans. See him a grand man and lift him high. He is Christ the son of God, lift Him higher. He is God, the Creator and Ruler, lift him still higher and higher; praise him, honor him, magnify and glorify him. Let his glory fill the whole earth as the waters do the great deep. I hear you cry: "He died for me," and I see your heart is filled with love and hope and happiness. Death is completely conquered, and you are swallowed up in victory.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A NEW HOUSE OF WORSHIP—OPENING SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Yesterday the building purchased by the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, formerly worshipping in West Eleventh street, was formally opened. It is located in West Thirty-ninth street, near Seventh avenue, and was at one time a Jewish synagogue. Therefore certain alterations had to be made to adapt it to its present use, and these being completed the opening services took place yesterday morning. The place was filled at 10 o'clock, and on the platform, or rostrum, were the Pastor, Dr. Stevenson; Rev. R. M. Sommerville, Rev. David Gregg, and Dr. Sloane of Allegheny. Dr. Gregg conducted the services, which were opened with prayer and congregational singing. And then, after another prayer, the history of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in this City was read by Rev. Mr. Sommerville. The narrative had been prepared by the Pastor, who took charge of the congregation Nov. 14, 1830, when the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church was situated in Chambers street. It related the vicissitudes through which the body had passed during the thirty-five years of Dr. Stevenson's pastorate, enumerating the financial difficulties, as well as those resulting from disciplinary differences. The change of location from Chambers to West Eleventh street was also described and accounted for, and a detailed statement of the membership from time to time was made for the benefit of the surviving members of the earliest congregation. The history closed with a sketch of the causes for the church's removal to West Thirty-ninth street, and the struggles it had to made to establish itself securely in this place.

After the reading of this report, as it might be called, Rev. David Gregg preached. His text was found in Psalm xlviii., 13. "Mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generation following." After referring to the experience and blessings of the thirty-five years pastorate of Dr. Stevenson, Rev. Mr. Gregg exhorted the people of every Christian denomination to make their clergymen return to pure gospel preaching. In this connection he deprecated the prevailing practice of ministers of religion who cater to the tastes rather than the needs of congregations. If, for instance, a certain church were known to favor sensationalism, the clergyman accepting a call to it would preach sensationally rather than as the apostles did. If, again, another were known to love sentimentality preachers could be found to fill such a pulpit satisfactorily. This was all wrong and needed immediate condemnation. For the Gospel which Christ sent his apostles to teach was all sufficient, pure and plain, requiring no garniture or seasoning. The pure Gospel alone would save the people, and it was their bulwark. Rev. Mr. Gregg commended the higher cultivation and more general use of music in church services, assuring the people that the service of song was calculated to be a powerful agency in the furtherance of good works.

After the sermon a collection was taken up, and the morning services terminated. At 3 P. M. the afternoon service began, and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Sommerville, who preached. In the evening there was another service, at which Dr. Sloane was the preacher.

WOMEN AS DOCTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the editorial columns of your issue of Nov. 8 an article entitled, "Women as Doctors." You call attention to Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi's nomination as a delegate to the State Medical Society, a fact that is gratifying to all who hope to see talent and worth recognized regardless of sex. You pay a high tribute to that lady's ability and reputation as a physician, to which she is justly entitled. You advocate a high standard of scholastic attainment as a basis of graduation in our medical schools, in which you are joined by all ladies and gentlemen of culture and ability who hope to see the grade of the medical profession raised above its present equivocal position. You state that women are excluded from the regular medical schools of America. By regular, I infer that you mean the allopathic colleges; but, unfortunately, that word regular has been sadly perverted from its true meaning when it is used to designate a particular sect or school. Any medical college is regular that is chartered by the State, and it is only when it violates the spirit or letter of the charter that it ceases to be regular—then it should cease to exist. You further add that "there are only two schools in this country in a position to attempt the attainment of an adequate standard" of education for women in the medical profession, one being in New-York and one in Philadelphia.

I beg leave to correct this error. I have had no opportunity of judging of the merits of the medical schools for women of New-York City, nor do I know how many are in existence; but I do know of three medical schools for women in this City, all of which are regularly chartered by the State. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the workings of two of them to speak with authority in regard to their facilities for instructing students, but I have no doubt they are deserving of public favor.

Of one of the schools, however—the existence of which you appear to ignore—I can speak from personal knowledge. I refer to the New-York Free Medical College for women. This college is regularly chartered by the State, has a full and efficient staff of professors, and every facility for giving a thorough medical education. It is the only college in the world where medical science is taught independently of the dogmas and intolerance of sectarian schools. It is a free college, and has a period of six months, with five lectures daily, besides dissections. Its requirements for graduation are as exacting as any college in the country. All examinations are conducted in writing, and to pass successfully, 75 per cent. of all the questions must be answered.

As an evidence of the merits of the school, I might state that during the present session several students are enrolled who left other colleges after hearing a few lectures in this one. For your own information I would suggest that yourself, or your representatives, visit the several woman's medical colleges in this City, and then draw your own conclusions as to their respective merits.

Believing that you have no desire to mislead the public in this matter, I cannot but think you will give these lines a place in your columns.

HULDAH T. CAMPBELL, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 9.

A BONAPARTIST'S MOTIVES OF REGRET FOR THE PAST.

The Paris *Siècle*, by way of showing that the Duc De Mouchy, the Bonapartist candidate for the Oise, has solid reasons for regretting the fall of the Empire, gives a statement of the sums received by his connections from the National Treasury. This statement, it says, was drawn up by order of the late Emperor in 1869, Prince Achille Murat having appealed to his generosity to relieve him from his embarrassments before rejoining his regiment in Africa, and on seeing

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Masks and Faces—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Jane Eyre—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Rip Van Winkle—Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille De Madame Angot—Miss Emily Loiseau.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Wild Cat Ned—Mr. G. B. Waldron, Donald McKay.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Tigress of the West—Flying Dutchman.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performances afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

Massachusetts seems to have had a very thorough political shaking up this Fall. The results are interesting, and among them is a readiness to consider plans for new parties. Mr. BUTLER has already been reported as eager to get up one on his own account. BUTLER in a minority, without patronage and fighting for political existence, is a refreshing sight to all honest men; but he will hardly prove so powerful in the future as he has hitherto been, and his new party will be apt to languish for a while. On the other hand, the Republicans who went over to the Democracy have found themselves amid strange surroundings, and evidently do not feel like staying. They also talk of escape by means of a new party, to be founded on specie payments, civil-service reform, and economical governments. Nothing could be more certain than that the party of the future, be it a new one or an old one, must stand sincerely on these propositions.

It is a pity that the strike of the 'longshoremen, threatened to-day, cannot be settled by arbitration. These men are day laborers employed about the wharves in loading and unloading ships. They work for the stevedores, who take their contracts directly from the steam-ship companies or shipping agents. The rates paid to the stevedores have been reduced; this creates the necessity for a corresponding reduction in the wages of the 'longshoremen. These latter, of course, understand that their strike is against the principals, not against the stevedores. The 'longshoremen have their unions or protective societies, in which are deposited funds for just such an emergency as this. They expect to be able to subsist on these funds for some time, in case their protest against a reduction of wages is not heeded. It is apparent, therefore, that the struggle must be a wasteful one. Several thousand men will be idle; they will consume their reserve, get in debt, perhaps, and, after all, the chances are against their being able to force wages back to the old standard. There are many thousands of men seeking employment, and the ranks of trades not requiring a high degree of skill are easily filled as soon as depleted. We are not able to say how much justice there is in the protest of the strikers, but their cause is not hopeful; it is sure to be demoralizing and costly, and is just one of those controversies between employers and employed that demand the mediation of a kindly and disinterested arbitrator.

Whatever may be the contents of the papers which Count VON ARNIM is accused of illegally retaining, the action of the German Government is calculated to greatly magnify their importance. At first it was understood that the documents in question were taken from the archives of the German Legation in Paris, for the purpose of concealing the evidence of a bitter epistolary quarrel between the German Chancellor and Embassador VON ARNIM. The correspondence, however, was official, and the Embassador had no right to take it from the archives. Subsequently he trifled with the requisition made upon him, exhibiting great indiscretion, if not downright contempt of the public service, from which he had just been retired. His second arrest, however, does not seem so much an attempt to check a spirit of insubordination as were the first proceedings in the case. It is said by one of the moderate journals of Berlin that some of the papers in VON ARNIM'S custody were mislaid; that he found them after his release from custody, and sent them to the Municipal Court by his counsel, Dr. MUNKEL. Then followed the second arrest, which, it is said, was caused by the possibility of the counsel's acquainting himself with the contents of the documents of which he was the bearer. To make this disposition of the much-desired correspondence seems very like trifling; but, under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the rearrest of VON ARNIM causes a profound impression even in Berlin, which is tolerably familiar with various forms of absolutism.

The adventurous SMITH, who has been conspiring to usurp the Governorship of Arkansas, got as far as his proclamation and an appeal to Washington for aid, when Gov. GARLAND offered a reward for his apprehension, and he is now in hiding. His claims will probably receive but little attention at the national capital, although Senator DORSEY is working vigorously to second them. The Democratic Administration of Arkansas announces its ability to cope with the conspirators, and that it will not ask Federal assistance. A few militia companies are said to have mustered in some districts in response to SMITH'S proclamation, but it is not likely that there will be any bloodshed.

Some of the papers on the other side of the continent are calling attention to the enormous majority by which Bradley, Democrat, was re-elected Governor of Nevada. The returns show that his majority is 2,300. That does not seem very wonderful; but then the total vote of the State is only about 15,000, and friendly papers figure that an equal per cent. on the vote of the State of New-York would give a majority of 120,000. These figures are very telling. This little State of Nevada, with its vote of 15,000, has two United States Senators, and as much governmental paraphernalia as the largest in the Republic.

Mail advices from China say that the Imperial Government is at last taking preliminary steps toward opening the mines in the northern part of the Empire. The Chinese entertain the most bigoted superstitions in regard to mining, believing that any disturbance of the bowels of the earth would result in a general breaking loose of all the devils confined in the Plutonic regions. The experiment is to be tried in the Province of Chih-li, where there are rich beds of coal and iron. Foreign machinery is to be used, and as there are no native engineers, the people of Chih-li will be abundantly scared by "foreign devils," (as they call all strangers,) in addition to those which are to come up from the coal mines.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NEGRO.

Those of our readers who have followed with any degree of care the interesting series of letters furnished by our special correspondents in the South, have doubtless been disabused of some mistaken impressions that have for a long time prevailed in the North. Passing from one to another of the States in which the negro population is most important, our correspondents have given us as complete an account as they could of the actual condition of the negro as well as of the white, and of the prospects that await him. In seeking materials for this account, they have not confined themselves to the cities, nor to the principal lines of railway, nor even to the lines of railway at all, but have penetrated into the remoter regions which the currents of ordinary travel do not reach, and where social and industrial life is sluggish, and unlike that to which the American people generally are accustomed. Our correspondents have visited representatives of both races in their homes, and sought from painstaking observation and from the lips of those directly interested to obtain material for an accurate judgment of the facts. That their reports are free from error, we are not foolish enough to pretend. But we know our correspondents to be without serious prejudice, gentlemen of honor and fidelity, and trained in their difficult and delicate profession. We are, therefore, confident that their representations are of unusual value, and that if, as we have suggested, our readers have been relieved of some impressions previously entertained, they need not fear having been far misled.

One idea that has not unnaturally taken possession of the Northern mind may be dismissed from the start. That is, that the negro is substantially the same in all the States of the South, or even in all parts of each State. There are as decided differences in his mental capacity and in his habits of thought and feeling as in those of the whites. The negroes of the interior of Georgia are wholly unlike those of Alabama, and unlike, again, those of the river districts of Louisiana. In a letter which we publish this morning the colored farm laborers of Georgia are shown to be much more steady, contented, thrifty, and progressive than those described in the letters from Alabama. On the other hand, the negroes of the cities of Georgia are found to be as superior to those of the country district in energy, acquisitiveness, and intelligence as might be expected from our experience among the whites of the North. The differences show themselves most plainly in the manner of using the vote in the several States. The negroes of Georgia are nearly equal in number to the whites, the proportion being as ten to eleven; the negroes of Alabama are to the whites of that State in almost exactly the same proportion; and the negroes of Louisiana are slightly more numerous than the whites. Yet in Georgia the negroes take little active interest in politics, and have made no attempt to appropriate any considerable share of political power. In Alabama they have been more active, but have been unable to prevent the State's falling into the hands of the Democrats, and equally unable, at any time, to control the Government. In Louisiana the negroes have turned politicians *en masse*, have produced many acute and skillful managers, have sent their representatives to the United States Senate, have had many not only of the central but of the local offices, and have substantially, under the guidance of white Republicans, ruled the State. It is obvious that, while the negroes sustain a ratio to the whites so nearly the same in these three States, there must be some decided distinctions in character to explain results so widely varying.

Another erroneous impression from which it seems that we must free ourselves, according to the facts as they are now presented, is the one that the exercise of the suffrage has of itself proved any considerable protection to the civil rights of the negro. Whatever may be the cause of the fact, the fact itself is hardly to be denied, that the negro has got on comfortably, and has been treated with the most fairness where he has taken the least prominent part in politics. There is a theory generally adopted at the North, and not without considerable support from evidence to explain this state of things. It is that the whites of the South, as a class, having made up their minds to practically disfranchise the negro, have only allowed him to live in peace when he would consent to disfranchise himself. But this theory hardly covers the facts. No doubt there has been a feeling of this kind among a portion of the whites, and it has produced the Kuklux persecutions and the dreadful crimes of Grant Parish, New-Orleans, and Coushatta. But the negro as a voter has drawn down on his head other evils than persecution by the whites. He has been in many instances affected precisely as ignorant voters in the North have been. He has been unfitted by his new privilege for the life he led without it, without being made any more capable of exercising that privilege as it should be exercised. He has incurred the hatred of his white fellow-citizen not only as a voter who was formerly a slave, but as a voter who is the sure support of thieves, the origin of the power for bad men, and almost incurably given over to clannish, ignorant, and brutal politics. In Georgia, where, our correspondent says, the negro is *not* persecuted, he does not take a conspicuous part in politics, or when he does is apt often to vote with his former master. In Louisiana, where the negro has been long the ruler, he is the object of most unmerciful treatment, and his partial and temporary supremacy—it can never be anything but partial and temporary—is purchased at great cost. These are aspects of universal suffrage, as applied to the South, with its present population, which we are bound to consider. We may not find in them any reason to regret an honest attempt to secure what the nation regarded as justice in the South, but we may be reconciled by them to the recent changes in that section by which the negroes are shown to have largely abandoned the notion of class domination.

It is certain that we have reason to expect that great benefit will in the long run come to the South as a whole, when the races that inhabit it cease to be divided by distinctively political lines. Why should the negro vote as a negro or the white man as a white man on questions that neither directly nor indirectly involve any just claim of either race? Why should they not be separated, as the people of other free communities are, by their political convictions, or even by their personal and partisan prejudices, by their admiration for one or another leader, by their local or class interests—in short, by anything but the prejudice of color on either side? This is what is taking place in the South now, and the process already begun will, as it goes on, remove steadily and surely many of the obstacles to general prosperity.

RESULTS OF THE CANVASS.

We present this morning a table showing the official returns of the vote cast for Governor at the election held on the 3d inst., from all the counties of this State, except New-York and Kings, in which the canvass has not yet been completed, and Putnam and Sullivan, from which reports have not yet been received. A brief examination of the results thus obtained may not afford much gratification to the Republican partisan, but may not be without its advantages.

We find that the total vote for Governor thrown by the Republicans and the Democrats in these fifty-six counties is 574,316, against 675,824 cast by these parties for the same office in 1872. The Republican vote now is 290,578, and the Democratic 283,738. The total falling off this year is 101,508 votes, of which the Republicans lose 57,818 and the Democrats 43,690. It should here be noted that the Temperance candidate for Governor has received 11,087 votes in these counties this year, against 117 in the entire State in 1872, and 3,272 (for Secretary of State) in 1873. The Democratic majority this year is so large that this Temperance vote, which, of course, is drawn almost entirely from the Republicans, can be spared without serious detriment. Had the vote of the two parties been closer, and the 11,000 votes thrown away on the Temperance candidate been the means alone of electing the Democratic candidate, it might be well to ask of the temperance advocates and voters how much they had "advanced their cause" by their action.

Examination of the returns from the several counties shows that the Republicans have lost in every county in the State yet reported, except Clinton, where they make a gain of 734 votes in a total of 8,157, the total vote two years ago having been 8,724, and the Democratic majority then 62. In some of the counties the falling off has been very marked. The least loss is in Fulton and Hamilton Counties, where it is 116; the greatest is in Monroe, whence so much better reports were expected, and where the Republican vote is 3,113 less than it was in 1872. This loss is in a total of about 20,000 votes, while the loss of 116 in Fulton and Hamilton Counties is in a total of 7,115. Broome County shows a Republican loss of 883, Chautauqua 395, Cayuga 1,976, Columbia 1,052, Dutchess 3,073, Jefferson 1,616, Onondaga 972, Oswego 1,712, Queens 1,532, St. Lawrence 2,221, and Westchester 3,758; and so it goes through the State, the falling off in the Republican vote bearing very nearly the same ratio to their customary total vote.

That these losses have been occasioned entirely by Republicans refraining from voting unfortunately is rendered improbable by the fact that, although the Democratic vote is less in the aggregate than it was two years ago, that party has actually increased its strength in thirty-seven of the fifty-six counties reported. So while the highest praise that can be awarded the Republicans of any county is the negative one that they may not have done quite so badly as their neighbors, the Democrats have to show a large increase in their actual vote over two years ago, in nearly two-thirds of the counties. The Democratic vote, however, fluctuates greatly, so that their gains in thirty-seven counties are more than counterbalanced by their losses in nineteen. They have, for example, an increase of 2,263 in Dutchess County, 1,712 in Rensselaer, 840 in Queens, 529 in Richmond, and 1,088 in the little county of Essex, while in Clinton County they lose 1,300, in Onondaga 712, in St. Lawrence 701, and in Westchester 1,341.

Considering, further, the comparative gains and losses of the two parties in representative counties, we find that in Monroe the Republicans have lost 3,113 votes and the Democrats gained 522, making a net Democratic gain of 3,635; in Albany County the Republican loss is 1,133 and the Democratic gain 1,429, making the Democratic net gain 2,562; in Erie County the Republican loss is 2,171 and the Democratic gain 2,263, making the net Democratic gain 4,434; in Oneida, Ontario, and Orange, taken together, the Republican loss is 3,931 and the Democratic gain 1,083, making the Democratic net gain 5,014; in Steuben the Republicans lose 1,517, and in Suffolk 1,581, while the Democrats gain 649 in the former and 328 in the latter, making their net gain in the two counties 4,075; and in Ulster the Republicans lose 2,779, the Democrats gaining 390, making a Democratic net gain in this county of 3,169. Fulton and Hamilton Counties are the only ones in which both parties lose, and the Republicans have a net gain, the Democrats having there lost 181 votes, while the Republicans have lost but 116.

If any lesson is to be drawn from these figures, it is that the cause producing the decrease in the Republican vote has been very equal in its influence throughout the State, and that very many of the missing Republican votes have been transferred to the Democratic column. The Democrats, on the other hand, have suffered in seventeen counties only, and there, apparently, from local causes mainly, among which, doubtless, unsatisfactory local nominations have borne a prominent part. To win back these wandering Republicans is the present duty of the party. In this work Democratic mistakes and failure to fulfill the alluring promises that have been made so prodigally during the campaign just closed will doubtless be effective allies, but there should be prompt action on the part of the Administration and Congress, that on our part there may be no longer disappointment at the non-fulfillment of pledges or the neglect of duty.

THE NEW LAW—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Committee on By-laws appointed by the Board of Education to make suitable preparations for the execution of the law for compulsory education after the 1st of January next are proceeding with commendable diligence. They have already ordered a complete census of all children attending both the ward schools and the corporate schools, their places of residence, occupations, and the names and occupations of their parents. This enumeration is to be accompanied by a census, made by the Police, according to streets, from house to house. It is hoped thus, in each school district, to have a complete census both of the children attending school and of those of school age not attending. The mode of executing the law then, the census being obtained, will be somewhat as follows:

An officer finds a boy in an up-town ward, playing in the streets in school hours. The lad asserts that he is attending school in a given district. The officer conducts him to the school of that district, and searches the census of the district. If he finds his name upon it, he is warned as a truant, and is ordered to attend in future on penalty of the law, or the parents are warned that they will incur the fine threatened if they do not school the child. If his name has been overlooked it is now placed on the list, and he is henceforth known by the truant officer as a boy who must be compelled to attend. In the visits for making the census the Police will naturally find many families whose children do not go to any school. These they will warn of the penalty they will incur if they do not obey the new law. A census will carry the news of the Compulsory act through all the poor tenements of the City. And more than half the benefit of the law will be the moral stimulus applied to the poor to induce them to educate their children.

The mode of taking the census is a question of organization, but it seems to us that immense labor would have been avoided in classifying by having but one census taken, and that from house to house, arranging it by streets. It is obvious also that this census will not reach the most needy class—the floating, vagabond children, of whom there are so many thousands in the City. These come and go. They are here to-day and in the country to-morrow. They sleep on a hay-barge one night, and in a boys' lodging-house the next; the Police cannot easily put their fingers on them; they are as difficult to enumerate by census as would be the cats of the City. And yet, of all the children of the City, these most need the Compulsory law. School education would be a new life to them, and change them from vagrants to steady workers. The least regular discipline enforced would break up their wild habits. These will be reached by another process. The Board of Education will undoubtedly be compelled to adopt the "Boston ordinance," and call upon the Police to require each boy engaged in street occupations to carry with him and to show a certificate of school attendance. The law requires only the minimum of schooling which every child ought to have—that is, twenty-eight weeks of half-time schooling. Yet this, meagre as it is, may change a vagabond into an industrious lad. And this amount must be demanded of every street-boy. The law is liberal and permits any school instruction of a reasonable kind, whether in church school, industrial school, or night school, to meet its requirements.

Undoubtedly the first effect, after the opening of the new year, of the execution of the act, will be a rush of street and factory children for the night schools. Many new ones will have to be opened. The difficulty with the evening schools has always been the disorder of the children, and the great efforts needed to control them, as so many enter solely for the sake of making a disturbance. Under the new law the teachers have the weapon of expulsion, and a child who cannot remain in an evening school and thus obtain his certificate, will be in danger of arrest by the Police for violation of this law.

We hear with regret that the School Commissioners are taking into serious consideration the opening of a place of detention or correction for children arrested under this act. It does not seem to us in harmony with the general purpose of the board. It brings up ugly questions of religious management; it will be exceedingly expensive; and it is unnecessary, as the City already has a Protestant asylum, the "Juvenile," a Catholic, the "Protectory," and an unsectarian refuge on Randall's Island. The Judges should be left to commit as may seem to them wise.

One practical matter should be immediately attended to by the board, and that is the furnishing the manufacturers of the City with a circular stating the demands of the new law in relation to the education of factory children, and giving them the form of school certificate which they will be obliged to present to the Trustee, who shall visit their factory, according to the terms of the law. Many manufacturers will comply immediately with the requirements of the act, and all will know what to expect after the 1st of January next.

In the meantime the board should be selecting the new officials needed to carry out the law. They must be men of judgment and energy, who will not bring compulsory education into disrepute by indiscreet action. The board have indeed an immense labor thrown upon them, but it will be a service the like of which has never been performed in this City in behalf of the ignorant and unbefriended.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON.

A recent movement in the direction of completing the Brooklyn Bridge gives rise to several conjectures. It is pretty certain that if it be all that is claimed for it, the year which sees the opening of the bridge will bring a number of new factors into the civic problem. In this country nothing has been more clearly established than the fact that business men will cross water on boats only with manifest reluctance, and because forced to it by high rents. The Ring gave Jersey City and Newark a great start; since its fall the exodus Jerseyward has stopped. Let the boat be ever so comfortable, ever so frequent, yet a line of cars by a solid track will always entice travel away from a steam-boat. One delay by fog or ice disgusts a New-Yorker to the point of foregoing any additional convenience a steam-boat may afford. This being so, we may look for a great impulse given to the growth of New-York on Long Island, should the bridge answer only a part of the expectations of its friends.

But another and a stronger reason for coming to the same conclusion—namely, that the bridge or other solid rail and footway connection between the shores will build a great part of New-York on Long Island—rests on the fact that any such thoroughfare will abut on the axis of the future city. The same restless energy in our business men, which will not suffer with equanimity a half-hour delay, and prompts them to throw themselves from the bows of ferry-boats before a landing is made—this energy shows itself at the Post Office in the rush of merchants' clerks to get the letters, and their hurry at the closing of out-going mails, lest the commercial news of the last minute should be lost to correspondents. The business man of New-York must be near the Post Office. The Post Office is the real centre of a business city.

Other considerations of importance lend weight to the probability of the new Post Office becoming the pivot of the City. On the one hand, many paramount interests centre about the City Park. The Government and newspaper buildings suggest themselves at once. On the other hand the further extension of the City up town is subject to various limitations. It is only necessary to mention the great price of real estate, the great area of building lots absorbed by the Central Park, the present lack of quick communication, which looks as far off as ever, and even if obtained, could never place Harlem on an equality with closer neighborhoods furnished with transit just as quick.

While, then, the opening up of Long Island by the Brooklyn Bridge or other means will form an epoch in the history of New-York, it is well to consider extensions for the City in other directions. Long Island is merely Long Island, and is to be considered in relation to New-York simply municipally—that is, as an overflow of the main city, but not of value as a medium to what railroad men call a "back country to tap." With New-Jersey, however, the case is very different. Laying aside State jealousies and municipal meannesses, which ought surely to have got their quietus in the late civil war, let the inhabitants of New-York and New-Jersey consider what great advantages would accrue to both if the drawing-power exercised by New-York could be exerted along an unbroken line of railroad from the City Hall to Mexico. With a race of men working at half labor the South and South-west are bound to furnish more produce than the North and North-west; all this will meet in New-York for exchange with the manufactures of the East. What New-York needs more than any Brooklyn bridge, and what New-Jersey ought to pray for, is a solid path across the Hudson River.

But the Hudson is too broad for a suspension bridge. Then why not tunnel it? The idea, we are free to confess, does not savor of novelty, but it may serve to remind business men that the Legislature of the State of New-York has already granted one or more charters to a company which professed to have the organization requisite to put a tunnel or tunnels under the Hudson between New-York and Jersey City. This company did not talk wildly. In the present age of perfection in tunnel building, it would surprise those persons whose only impressions in this line have been gained from the first clumsy effort called the Thames Tunnel to find how cheaply and solidly brick-lined iron tunnels can be built under rivers, even when the bed is rock or sand. If the soil be clay the work is easy. A thorough series of borings across the Hudson would give sufficient data to a competent civil engineer to estimate nearly the cost of the work; the result would probably show that with the money already spent on the Brooklyn Bridge a tunnel might now exist in working order under the Hudson River. The Thames has now a second tunnel of iron, the Medway is soon to have one completed, and Englishmen are found talking gravely of running a large, dry, well-lit tunnel between Calais and Dover. Indeed, it looks as if henceforth the tunnel must supersede the bridge. Even were the original cost the same, the greater economy in maintaining a tunnel, and its greater protection from the action of the elements, would give it a better chance as against bridges.

A COMMERCIAL POET.

It would not, perhaps, occur to an imaginative mind that there is much in the life of a real estate agent to prompt poetical inspiration. Indeed, one might fancy that the intellect given to continued contemplation of house lots, and mineral lands in the remote West or South, would gradually come to regard with contempt the etherial melody of SHELLEY, or the airy grace and morbid passion of DE MUSSET, and certainly would never condescend to "drop into poetry." Yet there are souls which burn with eager desire for the poet's laurels, while at the same time those souls take a genuine delight in planning bargains in double houses, or bringing into market new streets and eligible swamps in suburban villages. Not only do they pine for fame, but they writhe beneath the withering contempt of the critics who refuse to accord their poems a place in print. Witness the case of THOMAS DORY, broker and dealer in real estate, No. 3, upstairs, in a street and town in a neighboring State.

Mr. DORY, deeply impressed with the hard-heartedness of critics in general, and of those on the staff of one of the daily papers in his town in particular, appears to have determined to bring them to book. Roused by a sense of the injustice which he has suffered at their hands, he takes advantage of his fortunate position as a capitalist, and prints in the advertising columns of the journal whose critics have chiefly offended him a lengthy poem, which he considers an ample testimonial to his genius. The verses are preceded by a "notice," in which the indignant poet says: "I desire it to be distinctly understood that the following lines are not written for the express use of the critic, who in many cases reads only to measure what he reads by his rules of cold and rigid form, and anything not coming within these limits is contemptuously cast aside." Thus defiantly, if ungrammatically, does the valiant DORY throw down his glove. The poem, which deals with the tragic fate of the *City of Boston* and is based on the supposition that that unfortunate steam-ship foundered on a mysterious rock in mid-ocean, is fearful and wonderful. A fair taste of its quality may be found in the following verse, in which by a bold stroke of realism we catch a glimpse of the interior of the *Boston*:

> "Down in their narrow berths
> Supinely lie the passengers;
> Some pledging that if safely o'er,
> They will be good and sin no more;
> While some lean sickening at the door,
> For the Boston is rolling heavily."

This would be hard to match in *Percy's Reliques*, for that graphic terseness which is one of the chief excellences of every old ballad; and the following fine touch of nature in a few words gives us a view of the sea by daylight:

> "Night wears away and all is well,
> Save the tars are drenched by white-cap swells;
> Hail morning comes in gorgeous frills,
> 'Neath mighty waters green as hills
> That bathe in the dewy morn;
> Rejoice, the Boston is safe at sea."

Evidently such talent as this should not lie hidden beneath the bushel of the critic, nor consigned to the ignominy of the waste-basket. But one may reasonably find cause for complaint against Mr. DORY, because he has established a bad precedent. In his wake will possibly follow hundreds of hitherto obscure poets, who are not fortunate enough to possess these shining qualties, the study of which prompts one to wonder at the invidiouaness of the critics who have so long kept the melodious DORY down. We believe it has rarely occurred to aspiring poets heretofore to print their poems as advertisements, but we may now feel pretty certain that sentimental young ladies, ambitious youths who fancy the world envious of them, and spinsters who find relief in the verse which moans over vanished joys, and rhymes "love" to "dove," and "heart" to "part," will spend some portions of their incomes in emulating Mr. DORY'S example. Why might not the ingenious real estate man found a journal of his own, where those whose lives have been rendered miserable by obdurate critics may find peace in return for a moderate compensation? And Mr. DORY might have a "free corner" for poets without incomes.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Among the valuable papers read last week before the American Public Health Association was one on "Suicide in Large Cities," by Dr. ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON. Many ingenious essays on suicide have lately been written *apropos* of an unflinching discussion of the whole subject, which was carried on in the English newspapers and magazines. Not a few writers were found ready to justify suicide, both as a means of escape from a life of woe, and of ridding the world of those unfortunates for whom there is no place nor subsistence. But, after all these arguments have been heard, there remains a deep-seated and ineradicable aversion to suicide. Society looks with horror on the deed, which, under any circumstances, is usually regarded as without excuse. If it is desirable, therefore, to remove the causes of suicide, it is interesting to ask how far that is possible. We have no statistics to show whether deaths from suicide are more numerous proportionately in cities than in rural communities; but the causes adduced by Dr. HAMILTON are strongly felt in metropolitan life. These are the use of intoxicating drinks or narcotics, nervous disease, seduction, immoral habits, and disappointment. Of course, some of these causes are interwoven with each other; it by no means follows that of the twenty-seven people in this City who, in the past six years, threw themselves from great heights to a horrible death below were impelled by a sudden and unnatural impulse, but it is undoubtedly true that many of them were. So other causes combined to lengthen the whole dark list.

During the six years ending with 1872, there were 678 suicides in this City; and there were 100 more in the last of those years than in the first. During the three years ending with 1872, there were 359 suicides. In all these the preponderance of men over women is very great—more than four times larger. The classification of causes is incomplete; but the net result is most discouraging, especially when we are told that this crime is advancing at the rate of 300 per cent. We must leave to the temperance reformers the determination of the exact percentage which alcoholism is entitled to in this fearful category of causes of self-murder. It is plain that many sources of a misery which leads to suicide are in the reach of legislation and organized humane effort. A very large proportion of these suicides is among foreigners. It may be supposed that these cases arise from disappointment, or from nervous diseases engendered by bad air, vicious companionship, and actual want. In this simple statement is afforded ample material for the exercise of life-saving philanthropy. Men out of work, far from their native homes and friends, are among the most frequent victims to suicide. Others, living in crowded tenement-houses, contaminated with moral and physical impurities, lose their mental tone, and rush out of the world in their wild, irrational despair. Immigrants who have been drawn hither by false tales of plenty and prosperity are often overwhelmed with grief when they find how cruelly they have been deceived; the story of their sufferings and self-destruction can never be told, but these constitute a large proportion of the hundreds who annually die by their own hands.

The great cruel city, with its pitiless and inhospitable streets, its aggressive temptations to crime and its timid appeals to virtue, its polluted air, its violent contrasts of wealth and penury, and its countless disappointments, is an insatiate monster that annually absorbs and destroys thousands who might and should have lived happily and long. The city is like the fabled Minotaur which was fed with young men and maidens in the Cretan labyrinth. Its catalogue of natural diseases is long and sombre; but more terrible than all—because unnatural—is the frightful disease of the mind that culminates in self-murder. Progress in the science of life has not kept pace with the human tendency to gregariousness. The manner of living in large sections of our cities is an offence against common reason, a reproach to civilization. Provision for the helpless is inadequate; regulations that should compel sanitary comfort are almost unknown; and added to the numberless causes that swell the annual mortality reports are those that drive human beings to self-murder. The percentage of mortality in large cities, where the comforts and conveniences of life and best medical advice and remedies are most accessible, ought to be far below that of the rural districts. Bad sewerage, lack of ventilation, and various other positive evils, multiply the causes of disease and death. These are within the reach of intelligent regulation. Properly looked after, they may be wholly removed. In a better state of society, they will be removed, and the city will no longer destroy the fresh, robust young life which it constantly draws to itself from the broader fields of the Republic.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED COTTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—According to an official report, prepared last February at the Treasury Department, the amount covered into the Treasury, arising from cotton and other captured and abandoned property, including return of amount expended for purchase of products under the act of February, 1864, and the profits to Government arising from the purchase and resale of such products, was $94,251,270, to which was added the premium on coin proceeds of the cotton captured at Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile, amounting to $2,566,768, showing the total amount paid from those sources to be $26,818,038. Delinetting awards to claimants, the amount remaining in the Treasury at that time was $14,410,429. Since then other awards have been paid, leaving $10,414,000 now on hand. There were about 800 claimants, and awards have been made in 422 cases. A number have been dismissed, and 280 are pending. There are other claims, aggregating $13,500,000, on account of the alleged seizure of 138,000 bales of cotton, whereas the Treasury has knowledge of only 50,000 bales having been so seized after June 30, 1865. Another class of claimants have preferred claims for millions more, aggregating about four times the amount remaining in the Treasury, on account of captures illegally made. Should awards be made in excess of the present available amount, an appropriation from the Treasury will become necessary.

MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The United States and Mexican Commissioners are industriously at work endeavoring to close up their business by the 1st of February next, at which time the commission expires by limitation. They are still hopeful that they can do so, thus avoiding the necessity of an extension of time. The umpire, Sir Edward Thornton, is working to the same end.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

From the present state of the safe burglary trial no one believes that the parties now on trial will be convicted, and it is conjectured that there will either be a unanimous verdict of acquittal, or that two or three only of the jury will be in favor of conviction.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARRIVING.

The number of members of Congress in the city continues to increase—the larger number of them securing quarters for the session.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.

Information from Texas says thirty days of fine weather last month added 60,000 bales to the cotton crop of that State, worth $3,000,000.

A COLLISION—STEAMER ON FIRE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 15.—The lower coast steamer Hunter collided with an unknown vessel to-day and sank. No lives were lost. The steam-ship Darien, which cleared on the 13th inst. with 2,234 bales of cotton for Hamburg, deserted yesterday, and is now lying at Magnolia Plantation, fifty miles below this city, with the cotton on fire. The Good Intent tug-boat Norman, with powerful pumps, is alongside. The tug-boat Tyler has also gone to her assistance.

THE BUREAU OF PENSIONS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

THE NUMBER OF ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONERS, 236,241, WHO RECEIVE $26,254,071—BOUNTY LANDS—PENSION FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Gen. J. H. Baker, Commissioner of Pensions, under date of October 15, 1874, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. During the year, 5,758 new applications for army invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $39,332 50; the pensions of 8,063 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $416,257 50; the losses to this roll from death and other causes were 4,105, whose pensions, with the amount of reduction of the rates of other invalid pensions, aggregated $377,452 55 annually.

THE ARMY PENSION ROLL.

On the 30th of June, 1874, there were 102,457 army invalid pensioners on the roll. The aggregate annual pay of this class was $10,058,-877 54. The increase in the number of this class was 2,653, and the aggregate increase of pensions was $431,137 45. During the year, 3,051 new pensions for army widows and dependent relatives were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of $116,438, and the pensions of 12,932 pensioners of this class were increased at an aggregate annual rate of $408,111 22. There were stricken from the roll of this class of pensioners, 7,653 names whose pensions aggregated $1,250,-113 05. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were on the roll of army widows and dependent relatives, 107,516 names, at an aggregate annual rate of $13,537,195 56, the decrease for the year being 4572 names, and the decrease of pensions of this class being $424,568 03.

THE NAVY PENSION ROLL.

On the 30th of June there were 1,551 navy invalid pensioners, at an aggregate annual rate of $169,492, an increase in the year of 121 in the number of pensioners, and $18,954 25 in the annual rate of pensions of this class. On the 30th of June there were 1,785 pensioners on the navy roll of widows and dependent relatives, at a total rate of $287,534, an increase for the year of 15 in the number of names, and $6,984 in the rate of pensions.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The names of 571 new pensioners were added to the roll of survivors of the war of 1812, and 1,217 of this class were lost by death, leaving on the 30th of June 17,620 pensioners of this class at a total annual rate of $1,691,520—a decrease for the year of 646 in the number of pensioners and $62,016 in the rate of pensions of this class. The names of 813 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 were added to the roll, and 554 were lost by death during that period, leaving on the 30th of June 5,312 pensioners of this class—an increase for the year of 259 in the number of pensioners and $24,864 in the rate of pensions.

WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 30th of June, 1874, was 236,241, a decrease of 2,170 during the year; the aggregate annual rate of pensions of all classes on June 30 was $26,254,071 10 a decrease from the preceding year of $5,645 13. The roll contains the names of 410 widows of soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Certain specific increases allowed to invalid pensioners, by laws passed at the last session of Congress, and the steady increase in the number on the invalid pension roll, will probably bring the disbursements to invalids for the present fiscal year up to those of last year; but in the payments to widows, minors, &c., a reduction may reasonably be expected.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS AND CLAIMS.

During the year 234 claims for bounty land warrants were allowed, the warrants calling for 35,640 acres of land. The number of applications for bounty lands received during the year was 529. There are now upon the suspended files of the office nearly 100,000 applications for bounty lands. Of this number 350 cases were prosecuted during the year. The existence of suspended claims is a temptation to unscrupulous agents to fabricate testimony with a view to obtaining the allowance of claims not admissible upon existing known evidence. The last act of Congress granting bounty lands has been in force for twenty years, a sufficient time for all those who are entitled to its benefits to avail themselves of its provisions. It would, therefore, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be consistent with justice, and for the interest of the Government, that a limit should be put by Congress to the period during which the various acts granting bounty lands shall continue in force.

PENSION FRAUDS.

During the last fiscal year the Special Service Division has performed important service in the detection and prevention of fraud in the prosecution of claims for pensions. Claims were investigated by this division numbering 1,263, and during the year thirteen persons were convicted of violation of the law relative to the prosecution of claims, and five awaited trial at the close of the year.

THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

An account is given in the report of the services of the medical division of the office, and the Commissioner says there can be no doubt that if higher fees were paid to examining surgeons, better talent would be at the command of this branch of the service, and, while more exact justice would be done to individual pensioners, a saving to the Government would be effected. He therefore recommends that by proper legislation the fee for ordinary examinations, and certificates therefor, be fixed at $3, and that in all cases requiring special skill and the use of instruments, the fee be fixed at $5.

The amount of appropriation that will be required for the pension service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be $30,500,000.

RISK OF DESTRUCTION OF THE RECORDS BY FIRE.

The Commissioner would again respectfully call the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the danger of destruction by fire to which the records of this office are liable in consequence of the exposure of the Seaton House to such an accident. Congress should be reminded of the great risk to which these valuable records are exposed, to the end that a more suitable building be provided for the use of the office.

OBITUARY.

HAMMATT BILLINGS.

Mr. Hammatt Billings, the artist and architect, died at the residence of his brother, in this City, on Saturday evening. He was one of the best known of his profession in the country, having been engaged in nearly every city in the United States. He was the designer of the Pilgrim monument at Plymouth, Mass., and of the case of the great organ in Music Hall, Boston.

HON. RALPH C. JOHNSON.

Hon. Ralph C. Johnson died at his residence in Belfast, Me., on Saturday, aged eighty-four. He had been a member of the Legislature, and Executive Counselor. He was the first Mayor of Belfast and was re-elected many times afterward. He had been a successful merchant, but lately he was better known as a capitalist and banker. His second wife and one son survive him. He leaves an estate estimated at upward of $1,000,000.

DR. GEIZER, HEBREW RABBI.

The news of the death of the Rabbi, Dr. Geizer, in Berlin, made a sad impression among the Israelites of Chicago. A memorial service was held yesterday in Martine's Hall, Chicago, in honor of the deceased, which was very largely attended. Eloquent and touching eulogies were pronounced by Revs. Messrs. Adler, Felsenthal, Kohler, Machol, and Messing.

COL. WILLIAM WILSON.

William Wilson, who recruited and commanded the Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, died on Friday, Nov. 13, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Duffy, No. 420 West Forty-seventh street, in the fifty-second year of his age. Col. Wilson was a native of England, and came to this country while a minor. In his younger days he was a man of great physical strength. He fought on several occasions in the prize ring as a professional pugilist, and in the famous fight between Yankee Sullivan and John Morrissey he acted as a second for the former. While still a young man he became a ticket agent for the People's Line of steam-boats plying between New-York City and Albany, establishing an office at No. 109 West street, and afterward combined with this business that of a passenger agent for the California lines of steam-ships. In 1856 he was elected by the Democratic Party Alderman from the First Aldermanic District, then the First Ward of the City, defeating Charles McKay, who was the nominee of another wing of the party in the Ward. In 1857 Mayor Wood and the Board of Aldermen were legislated out of office on account of the Metropolitan Police troubles, and Col. Wilson was forced to retire after one year's service. At the next election he was again a candidate for Alderman, and was defeated by Michael Murray, now dead. Some time afterward he removed from the First Ward and engaged in the real estate business. At the outbreak of the war he raised the Sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, which became so well known as "Billy Wilson's Zouaves." This regiment was composed mainly of rough characters of the City, and the wildest stories were circulated in the South in regard to them. It was supposed there that "Wilson's Zouaves" were a species of brutal creatures but little better than human tigers, and that their motto was universal pillage and no quarter. Threats were made by the Southerners that if these "Northern hirelings" were captured, they would be butchered outright. The regiment was sent to Pensacola, Fla., and after some service in that locality was consolidated with other troops, Col. Wilson returned to New-York after two years service, and in 1864 was placed in command of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, by Gov. Seymour, in place of the gallant Col. Corcoran, who had died in the service. When Gen. Butler made his famous speech before the New-York mob in 1863, and was threatened with his life, Col. Wilson stood at his side, and encouraged him by his presence. Some time after the war he bought a farm in Chatauqua County, near to that of Horace Greeley. This farm was his home when he was not in the City. He has held several offices under the General Government since the war, but has not been active in politics for some years. Col. Wilson is spoken of by his friends as a genial and generous man, and gentle in his demeanor to everybody he came in contact with notwithstanding all reports to the contrary.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BOUCICAULT'S NEW PLAY.

On Saturday night Mr. Boucicault's long-expected play, the "Shaughraun," was produced at Wallack's and created at once the greatest success which has been won in any theatre for some years past. A detailed notice of the performance appeared in our columns yesterday, but it is impossible to do justice to the charming work which Mr. Boucicault has produced after seeing it at a single representation. We can only repeat to-day that the play, and the acting of Mr. Boucicault as the *Shaughraun*, are characterized by true genius, and will undoubtedly serve to increase the great reputation won in past years by the famous author and actor. The "Shaughraun" is likely to take its place as the finest of all the works of Mr. Boucicault belonging to the same school. The subordinate parts are all good in themselves, and are filled by the leading members of Mr. Wallack's company. Mr. Gilbert presents a beautiful study of an Irish priest—if all priests were like him the converts to Roman Catholicism would be much more numerous than they are. Mr. Montague has a very good opportunity afforded him as the Captain of a Foot regiment, and Mr. Polk, Mr. Beckett, and other actors are well cared for. Among the ladies Miss Ione Burke deserves, perhaps, the greatest praise, on account of the simplicity and naturalness of her performance; but Miss Dyas, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Sefton, and Mme. Ponisi all have excellent parts to play, and make the most of them. A poor dog, resembling the *Shaughraun* himself, in his vagabond mode of life, is very nearly being one of the best "characters" in the piece, although he is never seen. One can imagine him with unkempt appearance and good-for-nothing air, following at the *Shaughraun's* heels, and showing him the same sort of fidelity which the *Shaughraun* shows toward his own master. This part of "Tatters," the dog is most ingeniously sketched in, and indeed the play is full of beautiful touches and never loses its absorbing interest from beginning to end. Mr. Wallack has placed it upon the stage with the greatest liberality, and the scenery would alone be well worth going to see. Mr. Boucicault has added another to the great successes of his life, and produced one of the most original and brilliant plays which the present generation has had the opportunity of seeing.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

As already mentioned in this place, no performance of Italian opera will occur at the Academy of Music this evening, on account of preparations for the production of Verdi's "Manzoni" Mass. This important composition will be brought out to-morrow evening, with a vocal quartet including Signori Carpi and Fiorini, Mlle. Maresi, and Miss Cary, an orchestra of eighty executants, and a chorus 150 strong. Wednesday opera will resume its sway, and "Marta" will be represented for the first time this season, with Mlle. Albani as *Lady Enrichetta*. The third Sunday operatic performance took place at the Grand Opera House last evening. "Il Barbiere" was sung by Signori De Bassini and Fiorini, Herr Carl Formes, Mlle. Donadio, and Miss Cooney. The entertainment, which was but a repetition of that lately given at the Academy, except in respect of *Don Basilio*—a clever histrionic effort on the part of Herr Formes—passed off with unbroken smoothness, and afforded great pleasure to an audience numerous and appreciative.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

The Soldene English Opera Bouffe Troupe sing "La Fille De Madame Angot" at the Lyceum Theatre to-night for the first time this season. At the Union Square Theatre a revival of "Jane Eyre" will be effected. At Wood's Museum Miss Alice Placide commences the fulfillment of an engagement, and appears in "Little Rifle," while Miss Fanny Herring comes out at the Bowery in a new drama called "The Tigress of the West." "Wild Cat Ned" is the title of the fresh play at Niblo's, in which Mr. G. B. Waldron, Mr. Donald McKay, and a band of Warm Spring Indians are to figure. A reference to our advertising columns will enlighten the reader as to the new attractions—literally too numerous to mention—of the programmes of the Globe, Olympic, and Metropolitan Theatres.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A SAFE WITH A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY STOLEN.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 15.—This afternoon a discharged messenger of the American Express Company, named Monroe, visited the office of the company, and engaged the day watchman in drawing straws for cigars; at the same time two men drove up in a wagon containing a trunk, which they handled as though very heavy, and left it at the office. The watchman, having lost the cigars, went across the street to get them. During his absence Monroe placed one of the company's small safes in a trunk, and after the watchman had returned the men also returned, stating that the trunk had been left at the wrong office and should go to Adams Express. They loaded it in a wagon, and disappeared and have not been seen since. Monroe soon afterward left and took the evening train for Indianapolis, where he was captured at midnight. The safe was a valuable one, was destined for Chicago, and contained a large amount of money.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE RELEASE OF COUNT ARNIM.

An "occasional correspondent" of the London *Daily News* writes as follows, under date of Oct. 30, to that journal:

"The circumstances attending the release of Count Arnim from the Hospital of La Charité, at Berlin, may be related on trustworthy authority as follows: As soon as the examining Judge and the Public Prosecutor had returned from Paris, and, indeed, almost directly they arrived there, it appeared tolerably clear to those whom it concerned that there might be considerable difficulty in making out a serious criminal case against Count Arnim, and that it might become absolutely necessary to release him from custody, in case there should be no probability of his conviction to such a term of imprisonment as would justify his preliminary detention without a trial, even if the harshest construction were put upon the law. Nevertheless, both the courts of justice and the Berlin Foreign Office, at whose instigation they had acted, were extremely unwilling to confess that they had been in the wrong; and, therefore, they sought for one of those side issues from their difficulty, for I pointed out to you a few days ago as having been carefully left open for their convenience. It was hinted to the friends of Count Arnim that the ex-Ambassador might now obtain his liberty on sick certificate, though it had been previously refused to him; and that the crown lawyers would probably now accept bail for his reappearance when called upon to answer the charges against him, although they had previously declined to accept bail, or to grant him his freedom upon any terms but the unconditional surrender of the missing documents. Accordingly a sick certificate was procured, setting forth that Count Arnim could not any longer be detained in confinement without danger to his life; and at the same time the Crown lawyers were informed that any amount of bail which they chose to fix would be forthcoming. After some hesitation they demanded bail for 100,000 thalers, or £15,000 of English money. These preliminaries were arranged with such unusual rapidity that, although the examining Judge, M. Pescatori, could not possibly have returned to Berlin before Tuesday evening, the bail was tendered and accepted at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the Count was set at liberty at noon. Nothing could possibly have shown more plainly the utter break-down of M. Pescatori's mission to Paris; but still the Berlin Foreign Office in no sense acknowledges its defeat, and persists in declaring that the Count is set at large solely upon the sick certificate to which they refused to pay attention four weeks ago.

As soon as the bail was deposited we drove to the house of the Countess Arnim in the Pariser Platz, the black horse stepping out briskly through the fresh air of the Autumn morning, as he bore such glad tidings to the lady. She was in a state of pitiable anxiety lest some new difficulty should have arisen; and she looked very pale, though proud and stately. She had all in readiness; and five minutes afterward a dark claret-colored carriage, with the Arnim arms and coronet upon the panels, went rushing through the streets at the topmost speed of two tall black horses, that this good wife might be the first to tell her husband he was free. She was dressed all in black, for she is still in mourning for her eldest daughter who died last year. She passed into the asylum, where her husband was locked up, swiftly and silently as a shadow, still with the same pale, proud face, not sad, but very resolute and haughty. There was more resentment than grief in her looks, more anger than sorrow. We followed, and presently the Public Prosecutor came up in a street cab to the Hospital of la Charité, which is a bare desolate building in the suburbs of Berlin. He had come as quickly as he could, poor gentleman, but his cab horse could not keep pace with the lengthy stride of our cattle. He had the release in his hand, and he entered the low door of the asylum with a deprecatory and apologetic mien, as that of one who would readily wash his hands of all responsibility, past and present, perhaps by no means unmindful that Count Arnim is just now generally designated as the probable successor of Prince Bismarck. Directly he went in to the prisoner, two skulking-looking men, meanly dressed, slunk out with downcast faces. They were the two detectives of the secret Police, who had kept watch and ward upon the Ex-Ambassador night and day during his captivity, and who had heard all his conversation with his wife and family on the rare occasions when they had been permitted to visit him. Doctor Vogelsang was next admitted to Count Arnim's presence, and shook hands warmly with him. The prisoner's son and brother-in-law followed, and the Count embraced them both, while his wife began promptly to pack up his papers, and the few things he had with him in his prison.

A grand gentleman this Count Harry Arnim, very scrupulous about the courtesies of life, having practiced them so long among Kings and Queens and courtiers, so that he was in no ungraceful hurry to go away too abruptly even from a prison, but prepared to kiss the rod (as most of us have to do) before he left. With this meek end in view, he paid a formal visit to Mme. Spinola, the wife of the hospital director, to thank her for the consideration her husband had shown to him during his confinement. His illness is one which causes him perpetual thirst; and it appears that the director of the hospital, or his wife, had taken care that he should never want for fresh lemonade and cooling drinks. That was why he now paid her a formal visit of thanks. Having done so, he came down the stone steps of the hospital staircase with a firm, quick step, and prepared to enter his carriage, which was drawn up before the principal entrance, the chief servants of the hospital standing bareheaded in waiting. He looked very upright and vigorous in body, though his face was haggard and stern as he returned their salute. His beard, which was nearly black a month ago, has become quite white, and he has aged ten years in appearance during those four weeks. He was then a handsome man, who seemed scarcely more than forty, now he is a grave and reverend signor. A little crowd, composed of some children of the hospital patients, a sick woman, and a poor man in the last stage of consumption who had just arrived, were all of the German public who saw him go when he went at last. He did not seem crushed or bowed down by his confinement. The expression of his countenance was simply angry.

Count Harry Arnim is now free, but it must not be supposed that his case has ended here. Article 292 of the Prussian Criminal Code declares that he must either be absolutely acquitted should he be criminally indicted by the Crown lawyers, or the sentence which will be passed upon him will involve the deprivation of his rights as a Prussian citizen and the forfeiture of his titles of nobility. Meantime he will be so closely watched by the secret police that he will be unable to take a step without their knowledge; and he is still, in every respect, no better off than a prisoner at large. Not much at large, either; for it is understood that he must not quit Prussia till his case is decided.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

In a recent address to the Glasgow operatives, Lord Shaftesbury said: "As for science, he would say to them, give to it all your attention and all your energies; go to it with all the ardor you can command, and with all the time and intellect you can spare, having regard to the necessities of your position. There were some people who said that the pursuit of science was adverse to steady faith in revealed religion. Anything more weak and yet more dangerous he had never heard uttered in the whole course of his life. Nay, the very reverse; they should dive deep, search wide, and the further they went and the more they accumulated, the greater would be the amount of evidence in favor of revealed religion. His complaint, his constant complaint, was that scientific men did not go fast enough. They lingered and lagged, and when facts were called for the reply was given in theories. A learned friend of his had told him that in conversation with the great Laplace, Laplace remarked, 'We have had speculation enough; we want more facts.' Now, they also wanted more facts, and nothing but facts. If he had the wealth of Glasgow, or the wealth of a few people in it, (a laugh,) so far from fearing the progress of science, as many people did, he would spend no end of money to encourage it. He would urge upon these masters of wisdom that they did not plunge deep enough; they should go further, and wider, and higher. He wished a thousand times as many minds were engaged in scientific pursuits. A few eminent men held a monopoly, and they crushed the public with their crude and abundant fancies. But there was no greater folly than that committed by those who would maintain revealed truth by counter theories. The Bible has suffered far more from its friends than from its enemies. In their timidity they have deprecated inquiry, and so have appeared to distrust their own Zion. In their over-zeal, as if the Bible could not take care of itself, they have proceeded to give explanations and interpretations which the language of Scripture would never justify; and then some clever scientific man laid hold of it, and in his criticisms has overthrown the faith of many by his just and his ridiculing observations. Had he the wealth of Glasgow he would say to Max Müller and his Orientalists, 'Here is a sum of £50,000; collect the facts you require. Send abroad your men. You say languages are dying out; send abroad and take the dying speech, the last confession of these dying tongues.' He would send the same sum to Professor Tyndall and say to him, 'Accumulate your facts; I don't care about your theories, but turn your powerful intellect to the pursuit of facts.' He firmly believed that if Glasgow or any wealthy city were to come down with such a means of advancing science, they would see that in less than ten years that grand old book would be like the ark upon the top of Mount Ararat, surveying the subsiding of the waters, and rejoicing at the restoration of life and joy."

A FOOLISH VIRGINIA DEMOCRAT.

The Albany *Evening Journal* relates the following:

"The Democrats of the South have been especially exultant over the recent Democratic victories. In commemoration of these triumphs they have held 'jubilees' at various points. Among other places Richmond was the scene of such a Democratic celebration. At this meeting an incident occurred which we have not seen reported in the papers, but which is worthy of note. Of its perfect authenticity there can be no question, for it was personally witnessed by Mr. John Morgan, of this city, who, being then on a visit to Richmond, was present as a spectator at the gathering. One of the orators at this meeting in the course of his speech of congratulation upon the Democratic victories, produced a Confederate flag, and, waving it before the audience, declared that he expected yet to live under that banner!"

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BISHOP CUMMINS' SERMON ON THE "FAILURE" OF THE GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue and Forty-seventh street, was crowded last evening by a congregation assembled to hear an address from Bishop Cummins on the "Failure of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to meet the Crisis." The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Er. Sabine, officiated at the services, Bishop Cummins being present in the sanctuary. At the close of the usual services Bishop Cummins asked if it was not a strange and wonderful thing that at the close of over 300 years of the lifetime of the Reformed Church of England the Church of the Martyrs, Ridley and Cranmer, a church that had given such noble names to all Protestant literature, the church of a Jewel, a Croker, a Chillingworth, and Tillotson, should find itself called upon to determine whether its future should be true to the revolution of the sixteenth century? whether a church which had been sanctified by the blood of the martyrs of the sixteenth century shall be Romanist or not? The last Parliament of Great Britain was spent in discussing how to cleanse the English Church from the deadly error diffused throughout its body; and the mightiest statesman of England, who threw himself against the bill to put down Ritualism was defeated. And was it not a most significant fact that all the interest of the last General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country was centered upon one point, as to whether the Church is mighty enough to cleanse herself from the same error within her bosom? Why was it that in the great Church of Denmark, Norway, Germany, Sweden, and other European countries we heard of nothing of this kind? Why was it that in the great Methodist and Baptist Churches in this country there was no such conflict being waged? Why was it that no party in these churches was seeking to un-Protestantize them? Why, he would ask, did this state of things exist only in the Protestant Episcopal body? Was it accidental? Oh, no; the disease was in the system; the standards were wrong. The revolution in the Church of England never was perfected, never completed. It began gloriously in the reign of Edward VI., and had his life been spared, in all probability the Reformation might have been a perfect work ere he died. But the reformers under Edward found their work but half completed when they died. They left it to be completed by the men of other days, and other times. That work has never been completed. The Reformation after 300 years was still imperfect and incomplete. And this was the reason for the reform of the Episcopal Church. It was because the reformation, which began in the days of their fathers, was but half completed.

His work that evening was to exhibit this matter as it was exhibited in the last General Convention in this City. He proposed to direct their attention to the failure of that convention to meet the crisis. Her first great failure was in her duty toward other reformed churches. They might seek in vain in all the proceedings of that body for one recognition of the Protestantism existing around her. They might look in vain for one act, one speech recognizing the great Protestantism Christianity around her—this mighty Protestant Christendom of the United States. He repeated they might look in vain at the work of that convention for one act, one sentiment recognizing the existence of the great Protestant churches around the Episcopal Church. More than that, how strikingly they ignored the greatest event of the age, the Evangelical Alliance, which met in this City, one of the greatest councils of Christ since the day of Pentecost, in which the Swiss, German, and French divines and converted Brahmins mingled together, and met in a spirit of love upon a new platform. For that great event of this century the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church had not one word, one single allusion.

Again, the canon that has stood on the statute-books of that convention since 1868, requiring each Bishop to exclude all un-Episcopal ministers from entering the pulpits of the church, was permitted to stand. Not a voice was uplifted to ask for its repeal—not one protest against it. And every Episcopal minister has placed his neck under that despotism that makes him deny to his Christian brethren that they are ministers of Christ.

Mark the contrast, on the other hand, toward the Protestant Churches about her, and her bearing toward the Greek Church. On the first day of the session a resolution was offered inviting the Greek clergy to take seats in that body. Now, be it remembered, there is but one Greek priest on this continent, and he is in this City. And yet they recognized the equality of this Church, which is as corrupt as the Church of Rome—a Church that worships the Virgin and the saints, that baptizes a little infant, eight days old, by immersion three times, then confirms it, and afterward administers the Lord's Supper to the little infant at that age. This is the Church the Protestant Episcopal Church invited to sit on an equality with her. But these great, noble divines of New-York, whose names I cannot speak to-night; these men of God's own calling; these mighty divines in this City, totally ignored, passed over, forgotten—the only Church in the land which has the name of Protestant in its title never extended her hand in civility and in love to recognize their existence.

All this conduct was based on one theory—that there can be no Church without a Bishop—a dogma that cuts off half of Christendom, except the corrupt Churches of the East and of the West. How different was this spirit from the reformers of the sixteenth century, who, in the person of Cranmer, invited and took John Knox into their councils to revise the prayer-book. Was there no degeneracy, he would ask, from the days of their fathers?

The next failure of the General Convention was in her stern refusal to grant any relief to the consciences within the bosom of her fold. There has existed a body of men to whom the world was greatly indebted—the Evangelical Church of England—which believes in salvation coming directly from Christ and not through the priest or the sacraments. Dr. Pusey had paid to this body not long ago a high compliment when he said that the Evangelical clergymen of the Church of England had reinstated Christ in the heart of the English nation. These men loved the Episcopal Church, her services, her grand old liturgy; they believe it to be the Church of the Reformation, and yet in regard to some expressions in the Prayer-book—in reference to baptism they sought some relief and were denied. When the vote was taken on the subject it was decided by a vote of six or seven to one.

In the third place the general convention failed to provide an adequate remedy for Ritualism. The first alarm on this subject began in 1856 when a declaration was drawn up and influentially signed condemning these practices. Since that time the question had been agitated until the last convention found that they should do something, and they passed a canon on Ritualism, as it is called. At last a point had been reached, when the Episcopal Church was determined to put down Ritualism, and that was a very significant fact. But the *Church Journal* stated a few days ago that nobody wished to see a clergyman tried, and they might be sure there would be no trials on the subject. If they examined that canon it would be found that it aimed only at one thing—the services at the administration of the Lord's supper. Everything else was ignored. Altars may be erected still in every church. Stone altars, which the Reformers cast out at the Reformation, with candlesticks blazing, may still be introduced in every church. Colored vestments may be worn, surpliced choirs, and bowing toward the altar when there are no elements upon it—a more terrible form of idolatory than if they were there—all these things are allowed. But they were greatly mistaken if they thought that eucharistic adoration was ritualism.

He then proceeded to say that the root of all these errors lay in the prayer-book of the Protestant Episcopal Church, where the word priest instead of minister was frequently used. He read from several passages in which the word was repeated several times, especially in the ordination services. From the application of the term priest naturally followed the idea of an altar and a sacrifice, and from the implied power of forgiving sin came the idea of knowing what that sin was, and hence the confessional. In nine out of every ten of their churches altars were erected, and the communion table had disappeared. Logically out of these words in the Prayer-book became developed the whole system of ritualism. And how utterly inefficient all such efforts of the convention as the passage of the canon referred to must be to cure the disease. It would be as easy to cure some dangerous malady with soothing and fragrant ointments as it would be to eradicate Ritualism by canons—wooden cannons he would say—that have no power in them. There was but one remedy, and that was to take from the Prayer-Book the sacerdotal principle as represented in the term priest.

He referred to the recent utterances of the Chief Justice of England on this subject, and quoted from one of his speeches to show that he had taken up the same position which had been assumed by the Reformed Episcopal Church in the United States. He then referred to the progress that had been made in the work of reform within the past twelve months. Already there was a golden glow upon the tops of the mountains, and their faces were turned toward the rising sun. Thank God, the signs of progress had multiplied in a wonderful manner. He had just returned from a visitation in the Dominion of Canada, where there were seven congregations, and the last news that greeted him as he entered the City of Toronto was that a whole congregation numbering 400 members had joined their ranks. In the dioceses of Illinois there were five congregations. In the State of New-York there were four congregations, in Pennsylvania four, and in the City of Louisville there was also a flourishing congregation, and in Pittsburg another. In all, forty clergymen and thirty parishes were in union with their Church. He concluded by thanking the members of the First Reformed Episcopal Church for the support they had given to the work, and said that all he desired for himself was to consecrate his life to this blessed work.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES OF THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Following are the results of the official canvass of the vote of this State for Governor by counties, so far as reported to us, compared with the vote for Governor in 1872:

Counties.	1872 Dix. Rep.	1872 Kernan. Dem.	1874 Dix. Rep.	1874 Tilden. Dem.	1874 Clark. Temp.
Albany	14367	14037	13234	15466	72
Allegany	6122	3107	5187	3267	86
Broome	5764	4451	4881	4286	204
Cattaraugus	5568	3885	5255	4517	35
Cayuga	7953	4978	5977	5018	771
Chautauqua	8220	5018	7825	5355	55
Chemung	4266	3981	3453	4226	257
Chenango	5686	4338	4896	4242	388
Clinton	4331	4393	5065	3093	146
Columbia	5486	6109	4434	5780	78
Cortland	3647	2375	2927	2268	59
Delaware	5537	4303	4607	4591	85
Dutchess	8327	8682	5354	8767	829
Erie	17320	13419	15149	15682	117
Essex	3648	2103	3395	3191	14
Franklin	3342	2177	2786	2029	150
Fulton and Hamilton	3885	3527	3769	3346	42
Genesee	4061	2604	3088	2672	82
Greene	3536	3718	3043	3998	70
Herkimer	5495	4145	4728	4377	320
Jefferson	8453	5971	6837	5666	117
Kings	36071	35774	....	....	....
Lewis	3332	3170	2764	3219	47
Livingston	4707	3477	4346	3753	153
Madison	6089	4013	5450	3938	108
Monroe	12814	9572	9701	10094	276
Montgomery	4165	3828	3771	4139	113
New-York	56290	77915	....	....	....
Niagara	5277	4649	4625	4578	257
Oneida	12921	10765	11488	11137	359
Onondaga	12582	10191	11610	9379	556
Ontario	5624	4099	4536	4449	388
Orange	8729	7497	7319	7878	100
Orleans	3872	2513	3147	2567	300
Oswego	9292	6932	7580	6439	371
Otsego	6429	6219	5330	6083	328
Putnam	1749	1324	....	....	....
Queens	6500	5417	4961	6257	137
Rensselaer	11847	8990	9881	10702	112
Richmond	2867	2492	2150	3021	7
Rockland	2300	2462	1817	2632	70
St. Lawrence	11327	4567	9106	3866	241
Saratoga	6988	4904	6264	4953	101
Schenectady	2817	2224	2263	2648	25
Schoharie	3351	4310	2712	4544	85
Schuyler	2475	2087	2110	2260	299
Seneca	2917	2900	2569	3202	33
Steuben	8589	7039	7072	7688	458
Suffolk	5182	3201	3601	3529	264
Sullivan	3295	3360	....	....	....
Tioga	4100	3283	3502	3237	195
Tompkins	4391	3432	3370	3340	316
Ulster	8663	7913	5884	8303	500
Warren	2851	1985	2334	2400	18
Washington	6554	3865	5410	4346	67
Wayne	6204	3883	5103	4017	123
Westchester	10903	10507	7145	9166	293
Wyoming	3945	2363	3433	2416	86
Yates	2778	1912	2334	1721	324
Total	445801	392350	290578	283738	11087

MARYLAND.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN AT THE LATE ELECTION.

The following tables, from the Baltimore *Gazette*, give the official vote of Maryland for members of Congress, as counted at Annapolis on Thursday. The Democratic candidates are all elected. The vote for the same office in 1872 is added for purpose of comparison:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	1874 Thomas, Dem.	1874 Goldsboro', Rep.	1872 Wilson, Dem.	1872 Spence, Rep.
Caroline	1121	925	1072	1107
Dorchester	1544	1512	1783	1872
Kent	1655	1506	1678	1655
Queen Anne's	1703	1358	1852	1653
Somerset	1417	1444	1200	1609
Talbot	1589	1527	1546	1664
Wicomico	1664	905	1533	1117
Worcester	1772	970	1800	1149
Total	12465	10147	12464	11826
Majority	2318		638	

SECOND DISTRICT.

	Roberts, Dem.	Ensor, Rep.	Archer, Dem.	Hancock, Rep.
Cecil	2268	1798	2233	25 4
Harford	2224	1575	2222	1976
Carroll	2664	2155	2556	2586
Baltimore, Second to Twelfth Districts	3526	2710	3590	3197
Total	10682	8238	10591	10303
Majority	2444		288	

THIRD DISTRICT.

	O'Brien, Dem.	Suter, Rep.	O'Brien, Dem.	Turner, Ind.
Baltimore City, First to Ninth Wards	9286	4834	9675	8346
Majority	4452		1329	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Swann, Dem.	Cox, Rep.	Swann, Dem.	Griswold, Ind.
Baltimore City, Tenth to Twentieth W'ds, except Seventeenth	10234	6810	12148	10886
Majority	3424		1262	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Henkle, Dem.	Hagner, Rep.	Merrick, Dem.	Albert, Rep.
Anne Arundel	2710	2299	2259	2542
Baltimore City, Seventeenth Ward	1331	464	1308	552
Baltimore County, First and Thirteenth Districts	758	414	659	567
Calvert	885	1025	719	1068
Charles	1353	1561	1237	1586
Howard	1339	1042	1229	1306
Prince Georges	2136	2220	1707	2250
St. Marys	1350	1427	1172	1534
Total	11862	10452	10300	11405
Majority	1410			1105

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Walsh, Dem.	Lowndes, Rep.	Ritchie, Dem.	Lowndes, Rep.
Frederick	4220	4379	4301	5192
Washington	3479	3460	3385	3635
Allegany	2426	2710	2646	3611
Montgomery	2253	1732	2213	1920
Garrett	596	615	....	....
Total	12974	12896	12545	14258
Majority	78			1713

PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPLETE VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AT THE LATE ELECTION—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 4,679.

The following table, from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, gives the complete vote of Pennsylvania by counties for Lieutenant Governor compared with the result at the election last year. The majorities for the Democratic candidates for Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs are about the same as that for Lieutenant Governor:

Counties.	1873 State Treasurer. Mackey. Rep.	1873 State Treasurer. Hutchinson. Dem.	1874 Lieut. Gov. Olmstead. Rep.	1874 Lieut. Gov. Latta. Dem.
Adams	2148	2448	2569	3014
Allegheny	12012	8591	13089	15704
Armstrong	3088	2817	3658	3523
Beaver	2536	2189	2877	2486
Bedford	2570	2844	2524	2959
Berks	3872	79[illegible]0	5299	10610
Blair	3065	2594	3390	3226
Bradford	4657	3032	5519	4264
Bucks	5814	6227	6153	6514
Butler	2541	2158	4123	3698
Cambria	2657	3268	2238	3379
Cameron	748	397	479	449
Carbon	1997	1926	2060	2420
Centre	2557	2949	2118	3083
Chester	4786	3619	6152	4554
Clarion	1773	2609	1954	3234
Clearfield	1697	2609	1582	3065
Clinton	1458	2016	1481	2436
Columbia	1103	2584	1123	2956
Crawford	4023	3808	4821	4724
Cumberland	3156	3978	3683	4378
Dauphin	5219	3323	5393	4197
Delaware	3[illegible]96	1975	3509	2207
Elk	447	1218	464	1127
Erie	3752	2399	5087	4612
Fayette	2994	3348	3111	3714
Forest	287	199	367	328
Franklin	3153	3112	3639	3913
Fulton	614	914	700	1019
Greene	1295	2450	1469	2663
Huntington	2909	2234	2839	2588
Indiana	2616	1064	3590	1694
Jefferson	1996	1661	2648	2161
Juniata	1110	1460	1029	1536
Lancaster	7933	4889	10538	6171
Lawrence	2323	1301	2781	1322
Lebanon	3377	2429	3431	2293
Lehigh	3624	4661	4067	5813
Luzerne	7178	8617	8631	11312
Lycoming	3173	3590	3533	4495
Mercer	3731	3154	4275	3845
McKean	680	594	915	918
Mifflin	1546	1638	1383	1540
Monroe	407	1900	508	2067
Montgomery	6860	7066	7390	7863
Montour	850	1316	875	1455
Northampton	2181	4034	3921	6891
Northumberland	3273	3474	3263	3547
Perry	2053	2246	2279	2424
Philadelphia	59677	34266	59850	46887
Pike	198	497	238	1039
Potter	823	645	1526	940
Schuylkill	6708	7817	7517	9184
Snyder	1744	1155	1452	1057
Somerset	2315	1134	2835	1627
Sullivan	393	734	422	829
Susquehanna	2430	1745	3425	2766
Tioga	3517	1419	3614	1698
Union	1672	1145	1937	1176
Venango	2967	2259	3281	3255
Warren	1785	1682	2300	1960
Washington	4063	4071	4253	4306
Wayne	1504	1980	2936	2433
Westmoreland	3830	4757	3916	5790
Wyoming	1130	1451	1489	1687
York	3716	5249	4083	7111
Total	244823	219471	272516	277195
Majority	25352			4679

Temperance vote ... 4628
Total vote, 1873 ... 464294
Total vote, 1874 ... 554339

The following is the official vote for Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Judge of the Supreme Court:

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Temple, Democrat ... 276,601
Allen, Republican ... 272,426
Temple's majority ... 4,075

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

McCandless, Democrat ... 276,925
Beath, Republican ... 272,208
McCandless' majority ... 4,717

SUPREME JUDGE.

Woodward, Democrat ... 277,454
Paxson, Republican ... 270,330
Woodward's majority ... 7,124

Corrected lists of the new Legislature of Pennsylvania show the composition of that body to be as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	29	90	119
Democrats	21	111	132
Majority	8 Rep.	21 Dem.	13 Dem.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The official canvass has at length been made of the vote for members of Congress in West Virginia on the 13th of October last. It is as follows:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.	
1.	Goff	12,631	Wilson	12,799
2.	Boteler	8,064	Faulkner	11,500
3.	Witcher	7,745	Hereford	13,524

It will be seen that the regular Democratic candidates are all elected—by 168 majority in the First District, 3,436 majority in the Second, and 6,779 in the Third. There were 453 scattering votes in the Second District, and 13 in the Third.

THE TREASURY.

FIGURES FROM THE REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The appendix to Gen. Spinner's report contains the following among other statistics:

The books of the office were closed June 30 last, after the entry of all moneys received and disbursed on authorized warrants, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received from	Net Receipts.	Repayments.	Counter Warrants.	Totals.
Loans	$439,272,535 46	.....	.....	$439,272,535 46
Customs	163,103,833 69	.....	.....	163,103,833 69
Internal Revenue	102,409,784 90	.....	.....	102,409,774 90
Lands	1,852,428 93	.....	.....	1,852,428 93
Miscellaneous	37,612,707 95	$2,134,199 12	$1,195,501 77	40,942,408 84
War	.....	3,298,300 15	1,412,505 22	4,710,805 37
Navy	.....	1,955,966 31	5,388,792 33	7,344,758 64
Interior	.....	1,623,587 77	539,387 28	2,162,975 05
Total	$744,251,290 93	$9,012,053 35	$8,536,186 60	$761,799,530 88
Late United States Depository, Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly credited as unavailable				1,038 78
Balance for June 30, 1873				131,178,137 32
Total				$892,978,706 98

EXPENDITURES.

Paid on account of	Net expenditures.	Repayments.	Counter warrants.	Totals.
Customs	$22,365,278 53	$626,700 19	$69,626 22	$23,061,604 93
Internal revenue	5,722,164 35	66,907 65	11,582 14	5,799,654 14
Interior	35,730,876 75	1,623,587 77	539,387 28	37,893,851 80
Interior—Civil	4,804,576 56	70,031 98	1,467 92	4,876,076 46
War	42,313,927 22	3,298,300 15	1,412,505 22	47,024,732 59
Navy	30,932,587 42	1,955,966 31	5,388,792 33	38,277,346 06
Treasury	47,006,277 04	404,194 17	1,055,481 90	48,465,953 01
Diplomatic	1,325,327 00	133,269 69	12,819 28	1,471,415 97
Quarterly salaries	606,961 20	140 98	.....	607,102 18
Judiciary	3,311,008 94	149,294 14	.....	3,460,303 08
Public debt	530,579,948 99	684,359 73	44,324 41	531,308,633 13
Total	724,698,933 99			
Less war—Civil repayment	59	59		
Total	$724,698,933 40	$9,012,053 35	$8,536,186 60	$742,247,173 35
Balance June 30, 1874				150,731,533 63
Total				$892,978,706 98

The amount received from Dec. 1, 1863, to June 30, 1873, and credited to the Conscience Fund, was $154,695 98; and from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, $8,218 76; total, $162,914 74.

The net receipts of the Post Office Department for the year were $11,990,816 38, and the total warrants drawn on account of expenditures, $11,560,216, including $500,000 for mail steam-ship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China; $75,000 for mail steam-ship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands; $150,000 for mail steam-ship service between the United States and Brazil.

The number of national banks organized, and which had deposited securities for their circulation, was 2,115. Number of banks organized in fiscal year, 40. Number of banks to June 30, 1874, 2,155. The number in voluntary liquidation and merged in other banks is 119.

Redemption of circulating notes of national banks failed and in liquidation redeemed to July 1, 1873, $9,277,435 70; redeemed in fiscal year, $1,374,500; total redemption, less discounts, $10,651,935 70.

The securities held in trust for national banks are $391,171,200; to assure public deposits with national banks, $16,635,200; total, $407,806,400.

INDIAN RAIDERS IN TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 15.—A report reached here to-day that sixty Indians are raiding in Kerr County, stealing horses and cattle. When last heard from they were on Johnson's Creek.

Advices report Gen. McKenzie still at camp, but he has sent a column to Staked Plains in search of Indians.

Caution.

On account of the popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machines, parties have largely engaged in purchasing old and second-hand machines of that make, and imposed upon the public by selling them as new machines. The Wheeler & Wilson Company beg to advise the public that any one desiring to buy their second-hand machines can be supplied by that Company direct, on better terms than others can afford them, and be assured of what they are buying. Address WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. CO.,

—*Advertisement.* 625 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Families Using Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph should keep it set during the evening, and for unoccupied parts of the house during the day time. Stop the sneak-thieves. Office No. 571 Broadway.

Pulmonary Complaints permanently cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

For a first-class Dress Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st., Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

MARRIED.

KINKEAD — DODGE. — On Thursday, Nov. 12, at Poughkeepsie, by Rev. H. L. Ziegenfuss, JOHN KINKEAD, M. D., of Lexington, Ky., to ANNA S., daughter of Le Grand Dodge, of the former place.

MUIR—McCORKINDALE. — On Thursday, Nov. 12, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, JAMES B. MUIR, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to LAURA G. M'CORKINDALE, daughter of George Cornwall, Esq.

No cards.

WARD—PINNEO.—On Thursday, 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. James W. Hubbell, of New-Haven, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Jr., of New-York City, to GERTRUDE M. PINNEO. No cards.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Friday, Nov. 13, 1874, ANNA ANDREWS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from Christ Church, corner 5th av. and 35th st., on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1 o'clock.

BILLINGS.—At the residence of his brother, No. 28 West 50th st., on the 14th inst., HAMMATT BILLINGS, artist, of Boston, aged 55 years.

BECKER.—On the 14th, ABRAHAM, son of Abraham and Mary Becker aged 14 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 11 A. M., from his father's residence, Greenville, N. J.

BELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, at the residence of her sister, No. 449 West 24th st., SARAH BELL, daughter of the late Thomas Bell, in the 28th year of her age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

BROWNE.—On Saturday afternoon, of membranous croup, SALLY, third child of Alfred L. and Sarah P. Browne.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 20 East 41st st., on Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

BURNETT.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 14, ELIZABETH DODDS, wife of Charles J. Burnett, aged 23 years and 10 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., at 12:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 422 West 18th st.

ELY.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, 1874, MRS. E. J. ELY.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

GILLESPIE.—In Brooklyn, Saturday morning, Nov. 14, CARRIE L., daughter of Louis C. and Josephine L. Gillespie, aged 11 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, from their residence, No. 85 Bedford av.

☞ Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HALSTED.—In Brooklyn, on the evening of the 13th inst., MARYANNA PATTEN, wife of C. Stockton Halsted, and daughter of the late Rev. William Patten, D. D., of Newport, R. I.

Funeral on Monday, the 16th inst., from the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

HUTCHINS.—On Friday evening, Nov. 13, at his residence in Brooklyn, WALTER H. HUTCHINS, son of Rev. Hiram Hutchins, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral at the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

KIMBALL.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, SARAH WETMORE, wife of Elijah H. Kimball.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 6 East 17th st., Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MACGREGOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, of membranous croup, BENJAMIN J., only child of William G. and Julia B. MacGregor, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Benjamin MacGregor, No 153 East 114th st.

☞ Danbury, Conn., papers please copy.

LINDSAY.—At Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 11, 1874, MARY CAMPBELL, wife of James Lindsay.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 16, at 2 P. M., from Dr. Carroll's East Reformed Church, corner Bedford av. and Madison st., Brooklyn.

MORGAN.—At Harlem, on Friday night, Mrs. MERRIAM JOSEPHINE, widow of the late Charles J. Morgan, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 19 West 123d st., on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Paul's, East Chester, for interment.

MUMFORD.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, PHEBE D., widow of the late William O. Mumford, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, William A. Parker, No. 459 Tompkins av., Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, HORATIO SCHERMERHORN, Jr., in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M., from St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st.

SHELDON.—At No. 39 West 128th st., of diphtheria, Nov. 15, EVELYN PIERREPONT, oldest child of Dr. H. Laurence and Emma Barton Sheldon, aged 9 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

SNEBLY.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Thursday, Nov. 12, CAROLINE A. ROGERS, the beloved wife of H. C. Snebly, in the 37th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral to-day (Monday,) the 16th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence. The remains will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery. Carriages will be waiting for the 12 o'clock M. train from New-York.

SUTTON.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, Nov. 13, of diphtheria, HORACE HOLDEN SUTTON, eldest child of Rev. J. F. and Kate I. H. Sutton, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Horace Holden, No. 15 West 12th st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

WARD.—At Newark, N. J., on the 13th inst., after a lingering illness, JANE D., wife of the late Dr. John F. Ward.

The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 905 Broad st., on Monday, the 16th, at 2:30 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

WEBB.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 14, ADA A., wife of Henry C. Webb, in the 36th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, Franklin av., near Madison st., on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to Smithtown for interment.

WILLIAMS.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, 13th inst., AMY O., daughter of Thomas and Tabitha Wright, and wife of George W. Williams.

Funeral on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Church of The House of Prayer, corner of Broad and State sts. The relatives will meet at her late residence, No. 221 Summer av. Interment in Greenwood.

WILCOXON.—On the 17th day of October, 1874, at the residence of Gen. Adam Badeau, London, England, MARTIN VAN BUREN WILCOXON, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 18, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family and of the late Hon. Nathaniel Niles are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILSON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, Col. WILLIAM WILSON, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Michael Duffy, No. 420 West 57th st.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday at 10 o'clock, from his late residence to St. Xavier's Church, 16th st., near 5th av., where a solemn high mass and requiem will be offered for his soul.

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EXPLORATIONS IN COLORADO

WONDERFUL PEAKS.

HOW THE SURVEYS ARE MADE—OUTFITTING A PARTY—THE WHITE RIVER COUNTRY—A VOLCANO IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS—RICHES OF THE SAN JAUN REGION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874.

In my last letter I spoke of the newly discovered peaks in the south-west, rivaling in height any yet found in the Rocky Mountains. Several were noticed over 15,000 feet high. This is in the Uncompahgre Mountains, and north of the Saquache range which marks the limits of the San Juan region, in the territory lately ceded by the Ute Indians. Their hostility heretofore has kept explorers away from that region. But during this season the Government party has had free access, without the least hint of any trouble. And in this connection I desire to make a statement, which will surprise most people, that is, that in their three or four years' explorations in the wildest parts of Colorado and Wyoming Dr. Hayden's party have been entirely without military aid or escort, and yet none of his party at any time have ever been molested by Indians. They have been enabled to operate in regions almost swarming with savages, and to make their surveys, gather relics, and photograph the aborigines themselves. In confirmation of this the Hayden party have in their possession the pictures of head men and chiefs of sixty different tribes. It was left for their feats in this line, however, to come to a ludicrous termination in the vicinity of Denver the other day. Colorow, one of the Utes, with his band, was encamped near the city, provisioning for a grand buffalo hunt on the plains. He is known to be one of the most skeptical of all the savages, and constantly in dread of some evil. One of Dr. Hayden's parties went out with photographic instruments to take the band, but, instead, the band proceeded to "take" the enterprising scientists, smashed their instruments, and chanted a lively war-song while their guests took the nearest trail for Denver. It turned out a very notable instance of "going for wool and getting shorn."

The exploring parties operating in the territories under the War Department are generally well-armed and usually under military escort. This fact seems to put the Indians into a fighting disposition, and keeps them constantly on the alert, so much so that they often precipitate a fight. So it has come to be considered that a defenseless party are surer to escape any conflict with the Indians. Prof. Hayden's experiences in this regard seem to be borne out by those of Prof. Powell, who has been through Utah, Arizona, and in fact into all of the Territories, and since 1867 without military escort. He considers it not only unnecessary, but an obstruction to the rapid progress of the work. If he went into their territory with troops he would have to take a hostile attitude, and would be compelled to fight his way, but he can go alone, or with one or two men, and travel anywhere without trouble. He takes pains too to study the Indian language, customs, and habits. The military expeditions, like that with Lieut. Wheeler, are quite apt to get into a fight. When Powell was in Eastern Utah last year and Wheeler in Nevada, two or three hundred miles away, the former observed one night while in camp that signal fires were flashing from mountain top to mountain top across the country, and that the Indians were stirring about with some excitement. It was some time before Prof. Powell could find out what was in the wind, but after a while a party of Indians came to him and explained that when Lieut. Wheeler's party was down in Nevada they had shot an Indian. The news of that was telegraphed by signal from peak to peak, not only over Nevada, but over Utah, Arizona, and New-Mexico. As soon as the savages discover that there are soldiers in the country they send their scouts and watchmen to the mountain tops to give signals should occasion require.

The principal method of surveys in obtaining heights and distances adopted by the Hayden party is that by triangulation. The old system by route surveys was abandoned as unreliable. As triangulation is a new thing outside the scientific world, it may be well to explain it. The plan in Colorado this season was as follows: Near Denver a base of about six miles in length was twice measured with a steel tape under twenty pounds strain, and the temperature taken every five minutes. The base was leveled and duly corrected for temperature and level. From this base a system of primary triangles was carefully expanded by observing upon signals erected for the purpose. All the angles of the triangles are repeatedly observed, and the quality of the work is determined by the test whether the three observed angles of the triangles when corrected for spherical excess sum up to 180°. The angles are observed with an 8-inch circle graduated to 10″, and reading easily to 5″. The triangles are from thirty to seventy miles on a side, according to the nature of the ground. This net-work of triangles has been extended over an area of 20,000 square miles. About fifty-five stations were located. These are generally the most prominent peaks of the country. The error of measurement of the distances between these peaks does not exceed two feet per mile, while the allowed error in the chained lines of the land survey is sixty feet per mile. The angles are sighted by a large theodolite borrowed from the Coast Survey. Inside of this primary triangulation, and checked by it, is a net-work of smaller triangles, whose angles are observed by the topographers with small theodolites. The trigonometric stations average about eight miles apart through the mountain districts, with many hundreds of intermediate smaller points.

Adopting Denver as the main triangular point, three derrick stations were established in the vicinity. From these the heights of the leading peaks and their distances were determined. It is found that the results change former calculations. Pike's Peak is found to be least among the great peaks, while many of the earlier surveys have made it the highest.

The following peaks, with heights, varying from all the old tables and air-line distances from Denver, will be found of interest:

	Height, feet.	Miles from Denver.
Long's Peak	14,271	50
Pike's Peak	14,147	63
Mt. Evans	14,330	35
Mt. Lincoln	14,296	67
Greenhorn Mountain	12,230	130
Mt. Rowell	13,398	75
Mount of the Holy Cross	14,176	82
Snow Moss Mountain	13,961	122
Mt. Harvard	14,383	95
Princeton Peak	14,199	100
Mt. Ouray	14,043	117
Hunt's Peak	12,446	110
Mt. Rito Alto	12,989	115
Crestones Peak	14,233	127
Torrey's Peak	14,336	45
Bear Creek Peak	7,900	25
Park View Mountain	12,433	75
South Boulder Peak	8,533	52

Many other high peaks were located and named: Grizzly Peak, Massive Mountain, Mt. Pisgah, Black Mountain, Buffalo Peaks, Corral Peak, Arapahoe Peak, and Lillie's Mountain. The elevation of Denver has been put too high by former measurements, and its altitude is now ascertained to be 5,1[illegible] feet. Distance measurements between Missouri River points, and also between points west of the range and Denver, were taken, and, while the railroad surveys which determined these have generally been accurate, it is ascertained that Salt Lake City has all the while been ten and a quarter miles out of the way, too far west.

Inquiries are often made as to the kind of "outfit," and the course the different divisions of a survey take in pursuing a season's work. I will give the *modus operandi* as followed in getting Dr. Hayden's parties into the field this Summer. They all met at Denver in July, and were equipped from this point with mules, (their only means of conveyance,) saddles, provisions, and various instruments.

The Hayden party have 120 mules, which they have used the past two seasons in Colorado. As soon as their season's work is over they are turned out upon a ranch until again wanted. No horses are used. They would soon wear out in such service. Nothing but a mule can scale the peaks, pick its way over cliffs and cañons, step from the Summer of the plains into the Midwinter of the high mountains in a single day without pegging out. No wagons or ambulances go along. The party pursue their journey mounted. The saddles they use are a kind of carry-all known as *arapajos*. They are a combination of saddle, sack, packing trunk, and supply chest. The latter is a portable mess, made with lids that open, forming a table which will seat six or eight persons. It holds, when folded up, all the tin and table-ware, and a week's rations. The main supplies are carried in gunny sacks or "wantees." Each division requires two experienced packers, who understand the art of [illegible] space, and a field cook. The entire load for each pack animal, additional to what we have just named, consists of bedding, books, axes, ammunition, and instruments, such as the theodolite, gradienter, barometer, thermometer. These loads have to be carried up mountains and precipices. Should the load become twisted or turned the back of the animal is badly bruised, and from this cause sometimes has to be abandoned. The weight of the load is from 150 to 300 pounds. One bell mare is usually sufficient to control and guide a large number of mules, as they generally form an attachment to an animal of the horse kind. For a party of ten persons, which each division of the survey generally numbers, eighteen pack animals are required. The number of miles traveled each day is from ten to twenty-five. The explorer requires coarse, heavy boots, shod with nails that will adhere to the rocks, pantaloons faced on the seat and knees with Indian tanned buckskin, heavy woolen shirts, gray felt hats, a strong pair of buckskin gloves, a large-sized Smith & Wesson, or Colt's revolver, a buffalo robe and blankets.

The cost of a three months' survey may be seen from the following expenditures:

Instruments	$6,000	Salaries of specialists	$10,000
Mules	20,000	Transportation	6,000
Provisions	6,000	Incidentals and repairs	5,000
Salaries of scientists	33,000		
Total			$86,000

There is always a great desire among young men to join these Government explorations in the Territories. Congressional and other influences are always brought to bear in their favor, and it is very difficult to keep them out. Some want to go for health, others for adventure, and still others for scientific research. It is the aim of Dr. Hayden and the leaders of his parties, to take only such men as can be made available in one way or another. The work is hard, and requires endurance and pluck. Whenever a young man succeeds in worming himself into a position on the survey, his fitness soon discovers itself, and if he be a drone he is apt to drop out before the expedition is fairly in the field.

The different divisions report progress, from time to time, to the person in charge of head-quarters at Denver, and the results of the work, when carefully examined and compared, are forwarded by Dr. Hayden to the Government printer, so that the publications, which are always awaited with great interest, may be ready as early as possible to present to Congress. It is expected that the several volumes, containing this season's explorations, will be finished by the 1st of April next; but at the same time some hitch in the Government Printing Office has delayed last year's publications, so that they are not yet all complete.

The reports from Prof. Marvine's division of the survey operating in the White River country are of great interest. In a letter to Prof. Hayden, written at the White River Indian Agency, Prof. Marvine details the results of a month's trip into the heretofore unexplored country lying about the sources of the White and Bear Rivers. This is a high, rugged region, of which Dome Peak is the culminating mass. Jutting out from it is a great plateau, on which the lavas have accumulated to the depth of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of feet, and originally must have been of vast extent. The erosion, however, has removed the thinner borders of the sheet for miles, and, on account of the softness of the sedimentary rocks below, has now left the circumscribed lava area rimmed with great palisades. In this mass rise the main south branches of the Bear and all the principal branches of the White. These streams have gnawed their way back into the mass, and have surrounded their sources with great amphitheatres of the lava palisades, from the summits of which the quite level plateau extends. It is very curious how these cañon valleys extend far into the mass, all heading close together, but not quite cutting the main higher mass into separate parts, but leaving its great sprawling arms connected with one another by narrow isthmuses with precipices on either hand, the general shape reminding one of a great extended crow's foot. The connection between the high north-eastern arm with the main mass is a natural phenomenon of real interest. It is not a saddle, but a high ridge. Approaching it from either side, the broad, sweeping curves of the plateau top, beautifully grassed but not timbered, gradually rise to it, the precipices falling to the amphitheatres, on either hand approaching one another, narrowing to the top as the surface rises to the connecting neck. The latter, by actual measurement, for 125 feet of its length, averaged only between six and seven feet in width, while at several points three and four feet was the greatest width. The summit was somewhat crooked and quite uneven, there being one or two abrupt turns and one or two steps up or down of about two feet. Falling from this narrow pathway the wall upon one side was vertical, while on the other it actually overhung, and a stone simply let fall from the edge fell nearly 200 feet before striking, while, when thrown, it descended a distance of about 700 feet on the one side and 500 feet on the other before striking, (in the former 657 feet equal to a fall of seven seconds—a mean of six trials—taking the velocity of sound into account, equal to 1,090 feet in a second, temperature 32° Fahrenheit,) while the bottoms of the amphitheatres probably lay some 1,200 or 1,500 feet below. Frost is fast at work at this isthmus of rock, and in two or three Winters it will disappear, to be never crossed again. One of the peculiarities of this great lava mass is that it has been subjected to decided glaciation, most of the surface being a mass of half grassed *roches montonne* inclosing hundreds of small scattered lakes. This glaciation has had a hand in determining and forming the cañon valleys cutting into the mass, but all evidences of it abruptly cease at the very edge. For the first two nights and days on these summits it snowed heavily, and the thermometer went down to 6°, but for the most of the time in the month's trip the weather was fine. The main range of the Rocky Mountains was plainly in view with its peaks from Long's to Gray's, and all the great mass of mountains, from Powell to Logan's, and beyond at the south, stood grandly in view covered with snow.

Prof. Hayden's party, from the high hills that skirt the north side of the South Park, had a fine view of the Great Basin. Here the strata incline in every direction toward a common centre. The park appears to be an immense qua-qua vessel. On the north border the rocks are obscured by great deposits of mountain drift and the igneous rocks which seem to concentrate there. At one place was discovered a circular depression surrounded with a wall of trachyte, with a small lake in the centre, which was undoubtedly an old crater. It was some observations of this state of things in the Caribou Mountains, and fancied lava-beds, and smoke issuing from an opening near by, that led a Colorado journalist a few months ago to print a glowing account of a volcano in the Rocky Mountains. About the mouth of this crater in the South Park there is a great thickness of strachyte, in layers, varying from an inch to a foot in thickness, inclining from the hill at 45°, then increasing to 65°, showing that after the first outflow had cooled there were subsequent outflows, elevating the cooled portions at a high angle. This remnant of a volcano is in the vicinity of Fairplay, and south of the Silver Heels Mountains. All along its outer borders vegetation grows luxuriantly, and from the inside ruin of the crater, which is bare and rugged looking upward, can be seen ranchmen working their gardens at the height of 8,000 feet. One of these enterprising kings of the soil bore off the premium for large potatoes at the late Industrial Fair at Denver.

Along the road toward Fairplay the party discovered, bordering the park, a terrace, which seems to have such a uniformity of level that it points to the existence of a lake there at a comparatively modern period, and on its outskirts is a beautiful valley-like area which occupies about one hundred square miles. The South Park has been but little understood, and this is the first time that a thorough exploration has been made. Prof. Hayden finds its area to be about 1,200 square miles, the size of the State of Delaware. Its greatest length is forty miles, running north-west and south-east, lying at the base of Mount Lincoln, and extending in the opposite direction about thirty miles. The general elevation is from 8,000 to 10,000 feet. Its shape is elliptical.

Prof. Gardner, reporting from the San Luis Valley, in South-western Colorado, states that around the head of the Rio Grande Las Animas Rivers the scenery is more truly Alpine than anywhere else in the Rocky Mountains. The needle-like sharpness of many of the peaks and the abruptness with which they rise from the valleys are characteristic of the mountain ranges in Switzerland. It may be that the resemblance would not be so marked in Midsummer, but his party were among them in September, a month in that region of continual snow-storms when the higher summits have all the brilliancy and delicate coloring of the clouds with which they mingle. In this delusive atmosphere of mist they seem to rise to indefinite heights. On Goodwin Creek, a branch of the Lake fork of the Gunnison, the peaks which overlook the valley are from three to four thousand feet above it, and the slopes in many places true precipices. Standing upon these the party had below the beautiful gold and orange foliage of the aspens, then the lines of dark spruces barely clinging to the overhanging walls, and then the crowning peaks and pinnacles that were hardly a horizontal mile away, though three thousand feet above them. These cliffs contain many ore-bearing veins which promise rich yields.

Regarding the San Juan country which the party traversed thoroughly and examined with great care, the report will be such as to more than satisfy those who have pinned their faith to that new El Dorado. While they fell in with many discontented miners, mostly adventurers down about Del Norte—that camp of fortune-hunters which has in a few short months risen into the dignity of a live town, with banks, newspaper, police, city markets, and choice corner lots—yet upon the whole there is a working population and a well-settled belief that the San Juan mines will "pan out big." All this belief is found to have been well grounded, and the accounts brought out by prospectors, many of whom have traveled all through California, Montana, and Idaho, and have had experience of years in active mining, have not been exaggerated. There is great need of capital to bring in machinery and good methods for working the mines before the miners of moderate means can make anything out of them. A new route, with daily stages, has been established via Cañon City, so that Del Norte can be reached in two days from Denver, and pony expresses are run from Del Norte to Howardsville, Silverton, Elbert, and the other embryo cities springing up about the mines. But the one fact contributing to the value of this region, which the Hayden party have brought out, is that there is a fine agricultural region naturally tributary to it. The first twenty miles from Del Norte along the river, toward the mines, is already settling up with ranchmen who raised the past season considerable quantities of grain and vegetables. The next forty miles up the valley is good for dairying, and still further up there are some grand stretches of natural hay meadows. The soil is good and climate so mild as to keep off the early frosts. The population of this whole section shows a great gain during the past few months. Many stockmen have taken up ranches. The reports favorable to the mines, coming from such high authority, will serve to create another San Juan furore next Spring, and if steady, methodical work is carried on, and the requisite capital can be enlisted to build reduction and smelting works, and to provide ready access to and between the different camps, it will do much toward placing this among the prominent silver regions of Colorado.

THE SCREW PROPELLER.

That Archimedes was the discoverer of the screw, says the London *Times* of Oct. 31, is universally allowed, as universally disputed; Americans, English, French, Germans, and Italians all put in a claim, and that not for an individual of each nation, but in some countries more than one of their sons (or rather their descendants) dispute the honor of being its author. An impartial student will probably come to the conclusion that experiments to discover the means of applying the screw as a motive power to ships were at different periods spontaneously made in various places by inquiring minds, who were perfect strangers to each other and to each others discoveries or appliances. So far back as 1726 David Bushnell, a native of England's American Colonies, made experiments by means of a screw to propel a submarine torpedo. Evidently his essays were not successful, or those infernal machines would have been heard of sooner. In 1836 John Smith, an Englishman formed a company, and built the first sea-going screw steamer, appropriately named the Archimedes, from which date the success of the screw propeller was an accomplished fact. Between 1726 and 1836 many inventors took the matter up; but it was not until 1832 that one of the experimentalists, Frédéric Sauvage, hit upon the idea of applying steam to the screw as a motive power. Up to that period it had been sought to drive the screw by a capstan manned by men, or other cumbrous and non-practical means. In France Frédéric Sauvage is considered to have the largest share of merit in practically applying a machine which is the production of many minds, and which even now is being continually improved. The town of Boulogne-sur-Mer, where Frédéric Sauvage was born on the 29th of September, 1786, has lately gone to considerable expense in awarding him posthumous honors, which yesterday culminated in the uncovering of a monument to his memory. At 10 o'clock the Government, municipal, naval, and military authorities, deputations from various cities, headed by M. Le Baron De La-touche, Sous-Préfet, and M. Huguet, Maire, started in procession from the Hôtel de Ville for the cemetery, to which the remains of Frédéric Sauvage were removed from Paris and interred with public honors on the 20th of September, 1872. The monument over his grave is a square pediment in three portions, made of gray marble, of the same kind as the Napoleon Column is built, and obtained from the Marquise Quarries. It rises to the height of 14 feet, and on the top a bronze heroic-sized bust of Frédéric Sauvage is placed. On either side of the monument is an inscription setting forth the date of his birth, death, (19th of July, 1857,) the translation of his remains, and a list of his inventions. On the front are the two words "Frédéric Sauvage," and a bronze bas-relief showing a vessel with a screw-propeller, a pantograph, (*procédé Collas*,) a physonotype, a horizontal mill for sawing marble, and a soufflet hydraulique for raising water, all of which were either invented or perfected by F. Sauvage, who, in addition, invented the conformateur, an instrument for measuring the head, the physionomètre, and an automatic boat. The bronze bust and bas-relief were modeled by Mr. John Hopkins, an Anglo-Boulonnais, and were cast by Messrs. Thiebaud et Fils, of Paris. Frédéric Sauvage's life was similar to those of many other inventors, in that he spent his days and fortune in perfecting inventions which brought him no profit. Having lost his own money, he borrowed from others, and being unable to repay, was thrown into a debtors' prison, which he afterward exchanged for a madhouse, where he died on the 19th of July, 1857. The monument was designed by M. De Bayser, town architect of Boulogne.

THE GERMANIZATION OF ALSACE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, Oct. 28: "Capt. Wachter, the very able military contributor to the *Gaulois*, writes a letter from Strasburg, which has caused an unpleasant feeling. M. Wachter states, in a guarded way, but yet very plainly, that the work of Germanization is making great progress in Alsace. Capt. Wachter's evidence on the subject is all the more valuable that he is himself a native of Strasbourg, and no one feels more keenly than he does the separation of his birthplace from France. In the City of Strasbourg itself the Germans are permanently and systematically given the cold shoulder; but they don't mind it; they think it inevitable, and go on with their work in that steady, indomitable, persevering way, that is one of the chief elements of their success both in war and in commerce. A great many Alsatians, according to M. Wachter, are of opinion that, though they can never feel anything like friendship for the Germans, they are liable to be drawn toward Germany, and many of them may be led to contract a *mariage de raison* with Germany which is likely to be all the more durable from the unreasonable conduct of France. M. Wachter significantly adds:

'It behooves Frenchmen to consider whether their political conduct is calculated to cause their former countrymen to regret their severance from France.'

The religious question, according to M. Wachter, plays a very important part in Alsace, and especially at Strasbourg. But, in his desire to be guarded, his remarks on this subject are so very obscure that I confess that I cannot make out his meaning. So far as I can guess at it, I should say that the Alsatians are favorable to the policy of Prussia with respect to the Church of Rome, for they are strong Protestants. As to the general policy of the Germans in Alsace, M. Wachter thinks it clever, and hints that it is successful. In the first place the Germans have got public instruction in their hands; they recognize the schoolmaster as an instrument of proselytism. They have remodeled the University of Strasbourg, and shut up all schools and institutions directed or superintended by the Roman Catholic clergy, and have by every means in their power prohibited the use of the French language. That task, according to M. Wachter, is not one of great difficulty; he says, and he knows the country well:

'Even under Napoleon III. the children in Alsatian villages were barely being taught the elements of the French language by the village school-masters, or the brethren of the Christian doctrine who taught them the Catechism in French. Children above ten years old may have retained a smattering of French, but their juniors don't know it; and, if they learn it, will probably speak it with such an accent as to incur the liability of being set down as Germans when they cross the French frontier. In addition, and with a view to provide against possible emergencies, the Germans have taken steps to create a party in favor of annexation. They have given very large pecuniary indemnities to the victims of the war, and they have vigorously supported the Liberal Protestant Party, to the detriment of all others. Far from opposing the emigration of the natives, they have encouraged it, and filled up the void by a German immigration, which is so extensive, that the Strasbourgers themselves estimate it at 600 persons per month since the war. Before the war the population of Strasbourg was 80,000; it is now 90,000, although 22,000 have emigrated. The houses destroyed during the siege have been replaced by spacious and commodious buildings.'

Capt. Wachter thinks that all this must tell, and I have all the more reason to believe that he is right, that I have heard the same thing from many Frenchmen, who are convinced that in a few years Alsace will be thoroughly German. I do not think, however, that this work of Germanization is at all so successful in Lorraine. But in Alsace, which is German in language, in religion, and in manners and customs, Germany will probably succeed in her work of assimilation."

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

George McCloskie, LL. D., has been elected Professor of Natural History in Princeton College, N. J.

The Washington County (N. Y.) Educational Association will hold its next regular meeting at Whitehall, on the 5th day of December next.

The Michigan State Agricultural College at Lansing has, resident graduates, 4; seniors, 20; juniors, 16; sophomores, 25; freshmen, 45; specials, 11. Total, 121.

The Trustees of Amherst College have elected Rev. Heman Humphrey Neill, of Pittsfield, to the vacant Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory and English Literature.

In a competition of church choirs at the Liverpool Festival, England, the first prize was won by the singers from the chapel of a blind school, and a generous listener doubled the amount of the prize, which was £10.

Thomas Moore, at one time Principal of the public schools of Louisville, and of a female college at Sharpsburg, Ky., died at his residence in Louisville, 1st inst., in extreme poverty. He was past his fifty-sixth year, and at the time of his death engaged as a paper carrier.

James R. Newell, Ph. D., President of the Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, was found dead in bed on the morning of the 8th inst. A post-mortem examination showed that apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Newell was born in Ireland, in 1831, and graduated at Queen's College.

Among the passengers on the Pacific Mail steam-ship Japan, which arrived at San Francisco, Oct. 21, from China, were thirty Chinese students, ranging from ten to fourteen years of age. They were in charge of two commissioners and a teacher of the same nationality, who are designated as guardians. They will go to Hartford, Conn.

The vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Jackson, the President of Trinity College, Hartford, has been filled by electing to that office Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Pynchon. As an author he is favorably known on both sides of the Atlantic by his volume on *Heat, Light, and Electricity*.

Mr. Cooke, an English Magistrate, recently refused to make any order against a woman who was summoned by a London School Board Inspector for not sending to school a boy aged nine years, whom she kept at home to nurse her infant while she went abroad to seek for bread for the three. He called it unreasonable to ask him to fine a woman who was evidently in great distress.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University Messrs. Gage, Williams, McGraw, Schuyler, and Halliday, with Mr. Finch as attorney, were appointed to arrange for the disposition of the lands owned by the university for its benefit. The resignation of Mr. Schuyler, who has been the Treasurer of the university from its foundation, was reluctantly accepted, and the thanks of the board were tendered to him.

By order of the Faculty of Harvard, Sunday morning prayers have been discontinued indefinitely, commencing Nov. 1. The regular week-day prayers are now at 7:40 instead of 7, and the Sabbath prayers have hitherto been an hour later. The relief afforded by this order among the students is very great, the prayers being considered a heavy burden from every point of view, and productive of more profanity than religious feeling.

Two parties of Dartmouth College juniors will make a pedestrian tour through England and Scotland next Summer. They will land at Liverpool, journey through London and the south of England, thence, going north, pass into Scotland, and, if time permits, take passage from Edinburgh to Havre, whence they will sail home, after a flying trip to Paris. They estimate their expenses at something less than $100 per head for the trip. For convenience the parties will divide into squads of two, and unite at the prominent points.

The Khédive of Egypt has selected three of the Dartmouth medical students—Charles F. Brown, Frank A. Colby, and Charles W. Dustin—to superintend the surgeon corps of his army. They start for Egypt early in December, only a few weeks after graduation, and expect to reach Cairo, their head-quarters, in about six weeks. They are to serve on the Khédive's staff, and act immediately under his orders. Mr. Brown is to have a salary of $6,000 in gold, with the payment of expenses to Egypt and back, and will rank as Colonel. He is a native of New-York State. Colby takes the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and receives a salary of $3,500 in gold, with his expenses paid. He is a Lancaster man. Dustin will rank as Major, and will have a salary of $2,500 in gold, expenses paid. He is a Vermonter. The residence of Brown and Dustin in Egypt is to be only temporary.

The catalogue of Dartmouth College for 1874–5, just issued, shows that the whole number of students in the Academical Department is 265—Seniors, 48; Juniors, 69; Sophomores, 73; Freshmen, 75; in the Medical Department, 78; Scientific, 77; Agricultural, 33; Thayer, 4; total, 457. The scholarships whose income goes to support students whose means are scanty have been largely increased. They include 23 from the income of old grants from the State; 13 founded by benevolent persons to aid students fitting for the ministry; 4 of $1,000 each, raised in the Congregational Conferences of Grafton, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Merrimack Counties; 1 of $100 per annum, a ministerial scholarship, given by the ladies of the "Portsmouth North Parish Education Society"; 1 of $70 per annum, given by the Franklin Street Church of Hanover. There are also scholarships founded by individuals, which are of two kinds—permanent, consisting of a donation of $1,000, yielding an annual income of seven per cent., and temporary of $70 per annum, given at the pleasure of the donor.

Prof. A. D. White does not take a very hopeful view of the present or future of our educational system. Sectarianism must be done away with, he thinks, before our educational institutions can acquire the vigor and proportions of those of the Old World. He says:

"The time has arrived when our system may be fully and fairly judged. It is not a new or a young plant as many fondly suppose. It has been developing more than 200 years. By this time, if ever, we may expect a great, strong growth, a luxuriance in bloom and fruitage. But what do we see? Let me sum up with a few facts universally acknowledged. As to universities, our prevailing sect system has failed in 250 years to develop one which ranks with institutions bearing that name in the other great civilized nations, some of them of far more recent creation than our own. The University of Berlin is younger than a multitude of our American colleges; it was brought up to its highest pinnacle by a nation crushed by national disaster, and by financial and military burdens, yet no one will claim that we have an institution of advanced instruction to be compared with it. As to schools of mechanical engineering, we are developing some which are doing excellent work, but we have not as yet one which will take rank with the multitude of such schools on the Continent. To say nothing of such institutions as the French Ecole Polytechnique, we have no advanced schools to compare with recent creations at Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, and Zurich. As to laboratories, all these years of work in America, mainly shaped by the prevailing system, have failed to give us one to compare for a moment with several recently erected at Leipsic, Berlin, Heidelberg, Munich, and elsewhere by Government aid. As to museums of the mechanic arts, all our collections combined would be as a small dust to the plain, when compared to the 'Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers.' As to art collections bearing on the various industries, if we were to add together all that our American system has accumulated and multiply the same by thousands we should have nothing to approach the schools recently created by the English Government at South Kensington. As to various branches of instruction, we have many men in all departments equal to the best in Europe, but for want of a university system to give scope to their ambition, they have almost entirely lacked opportunity. American students have been forced to pursue their most advanced studies abroad. Even as to that which is nearest to us—no full professorship of American history has been in operation in our land. To study this history young men have gone to sit at the feet of Laboulaye at Paris, Nuemann at Berlin, and Kingsley at English Cambridge."

A PRISON ROMANCE.

A POVERTY-STRICKEN MOTHER AND DAUGHTER INHERIT GREAT POSSESSIONS.

Mary Jane Mofford and her daughter are lying in jail in Indianapolis, Ind. It is not necessary to rehearse the particulars of the case which has resulted in their imprisonment, the object being now merely to let the Indianapolis *Journal* explain the unusual good fortune which has befallen them. In its issue of Friday last that paper says:

Yesterday morning Charles Mefford, son of the woman, received a letter from Covington, Ky., written by a friend of the family and an attorney in that city. This letter bore the tidings that $50,000 was now in the National Bank awaiting call from Mary Jane Mefford, heir-at-law of Palatiar Sheldon, and as blessings, like misfortunes, come in a bunch, the son was informed almost at the same time that an old will of one Henry Trout had just been unearthed, which made the same Mary Jane Mefford and her children heirs of an immensely valuable estate in Covington. The news was quickly caught up and circulated by a hundred intelligence-mongers all over the city, creating the usual amount of surprise, envy, and incredulity. Late in the afternoon we sought Mrs. Mefford, and here is the story she has to tell: "Her grandfather was a merchant and landholder of Knoxville, Tenn., some-time in the historic past; he was also a general in the Revolution. Being an early settler in East Tennessee, and a man of frugal and shrewd ways, he accumulated a great deal of property, which descended, by the terms of his will, to the children, he appointing his eldest son, Gabriel Sheldon, executor and trustee for the younger children. There were four daughters and one son. It seems that Mrs. Mefford's mother, Sarah Sheldon, had smiled upon the attentions of a chivalric Southerner by the name of John Mathery, who wasn't over popular with the old man, and when she married John no dowry went with her, and her name was not mentioned affectionately in the last will and testament of the late lamented General of the Revolution. Hence the woes of the Matherey branch of the family. When Gabriel went into harness as executor he showed a decided disposition to follow out the exclusive desires of his revered parent to the letter, and his miserly instinct helped him in using his Benjamin portion of the Revolutionary legacy for his own sweet and sordid purposes. To make a long story short, Sarah, his sister, never got one cent of the patrimony during her lifetime, and her children had been brought up to place no confidence in relatives, and to regard the inheritance as a thing forever gone. By and by Gabriel died also, and was gathered to his fathers, and the sister's portion, diverted by his influence from the legal channels, has now worked back again and Sarah's children are to have a show. Mr. Mefford has three brothers, one living at Greensburg, Ind., one at Danville, Mo., and the third in Iowa. Fifty thousand dollars divided by four makes out such a prosy real estate windfall that we go for comfort to that business of millions.

About twenty years ago, so the story runs, Henry Trout died in New-York leaving an estate in Covington, then very extensive and valuable as things went in those days, to his wife during her lifetime, with reversion to his nephew, Henry T. Mefford, at her death. The estate embraced a tract of land lying along the Ohio from the creek in Govington two miles west, and running back to the bluff. It comprises a large part of what is now known as West Covington, and has increased immensely in value since the will was made. Now, the wife traveled to her property soon after her husband's death, and for years lived there in right royal style, surrounded by elegance and slaves, and in particular attended by a certain man named Flemming, who had much to do in directing the management of the estate. Very mysteriously one night the old lady died, and was hastily dropped into the cold ground, since which time Flemming has donned the robes of a property-holder and dispensed the hospitalities of the estate. The supposition is that Flemming must have forged wills in order to present buyers with "title clear," but Mrs. Mefford's mind is very hazy on Flemming's habits and peculiarities. She does not seem to know much of anything in detail about the estate while it was under his claws and diverted from the rightful heir; but she remembers very distinctly how her husband pointed out the estate to her soon after their marriage, (and while the old wife was still in possession), and remarked, "This will be ours, Mary!" The letters received account for the finding of the original will in a strange manner, recently, through certain disclosures made by some negroes who had been slaves to the old lady under the ancient régime, and were bribed to keep Flemming's secret. Mrs. Mefford can't see now that her husband is dead, and the true will has been found, how it will be necessary to do anything but walk right up and seize the land covered with houses and fixtures and improvements. If another Mrs. Gen. Gaines is to rout out a city with a musty parchment, we want it known that we prophesied it from the first.

A LONDON MARRIAGE.

On the 28th ult., the marriage of Mr. Isaac Abecassis, of Lisbon, to Miss Helena Ben Saude, of the Azores, was celebrated in the Portuguese Synagogue, Bryanstone street, Portman square, by the rabbi, Rev. Dr. Artom. Mr. Abecassis is well-known to many officers of the United States Navy. The wedding party was numerous, and occupied the greater part of the space between the reading desk and the tabernacle, while a goodly company of ladies witnessed the proceedings from the gallery. Among those present were Mrs. E. Ben Saude, the bride's mother, and on this happy occasion officiating as godmother; Mrs. A. Ben Saude, the bridegroom's godmother; Mr. Abram Ben Saude, the bride's best man; Mr. Jacob Abecassis, the bridegroom's best man, Miss Cecilia Ben Saude, Miss A. Bensilium, and Miss Emma Davis, bridesmaids. The ladies were handsomely attired, and looked exceedingly well. There were also Gen. Bradford, Paymaster General of the American Navy, and Mrs. Bradford; Col. Forney, Mr. Puleston, M. P., and Mrs. Puleston, Mr. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Isaac, Mr. Benjamin Isaac, Mr. B. F. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Tatham and Mr. Tatham, Jr.; Mr. Severn, Major Isaac and family, Mr. R. Isaacson and Mrs. Isaacson, Mr. S. Isaacson, Mr. Levis, and many others. The ceremony commenced by the chanting of prayers and songs of praise, and after this had proceeded for some time the bridegroom, accompanied by his witnesses, went to the desk in front of Dr. Artom, where he signed the necessary documents. The door was then thrown open and the bride entered, attended by her mother and three bridesmaids. The bride and bridegroom, with their godmothers and best men, then took their places under a canopy in front of the reading-desk, and Dr. Artom, who stood under the canopy, addressed them at some length in a very impressive manner. He said they were about to perform the most solemn act of their lives, an act the sacredness of which might be gathered from the book of Kings, and which was yet more fully shown by the more ancient words of the book of Genesis: "A man shall leave his father and mother and cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." It was a union forever, and this text showed that polygamy was never recommended by the religion of the Jews. After some further excellent and impressive remarks upon the reciprocal duties of conjugal life, the rabbi said he would proceed to bless their union in accordance with the ancient customs of the nation. He then chanted blessing and prayers, a glass of wine was handed to him, which he tasted, and handed it to the bridegroom, who tasted it and returned it; after again tasting it the rabbi handed it to the bride, the ring was placed on her finger, there was further chanting of prayers and blessings, and the wine having been again passed round, as before, the glass was placed on the ground, when the bridegroom stamped on it and crushed it to pieces. This act is supposed to symbolize mourning, and is commemorative of the fall of their Temple. It is impossible for Jews to perform any ceremony, even of a joyful nature, without the introduction of some element to typify that the nation is in mourning for their captivity and exclusion from their own land. In some countries this is typified at a wedding by ashes on the brow of the bride, but here the custom is to break a glass, or a cup, or something of that nature. The ceremony lasted a little more than half an hour, and after the bride had signed the register, the company adjourned to the Langham Hotel to a *déjeûner*, which was served in the high style of the culinary art usual at the Langham. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Gen. Bradford in a very happy speech, and eloquently responded to by Col. Forney. The bridegroom's speech was most affectionate and impressibly effective. During the whole service in the synagogue, and during the grace and closing benediction at the *déjeûner*, the gentlemen wore their hats in compliance with the Hebrew observance.

THE MONUMENT TO EDGAR ALLAN POE.

The Baltimore *American* says: "It appears that some time since the Teachers' Association of this city resolved to subscribe funds for the erection of a monument over the grave of Poe, at the same time appointing a committee, of which Prof. William Elliott, Jr., President of the Baltimore City College, is Chairman, and to whom was intrusted the task of making the necessary arrangements. This committee having solicited Mr. George A. Frederick, the City Hall architect, to prepare a design for the monument, Mr. Frederick has complied with the request, and prepared a plan. His idea has been to produce something simple, chaste, and dignified, to strike more by graceful outline than by crowding with unmeaning ornaments. The panel on each face of the die-block is designated for appropriate inscriptions, while the face of the cap will be graced with a lyre, crowned with the bay or laurel. One of the panels will be ornamented with the representation of the face of the poet, while the others will contain sentences from his writings. Proposals for the work were received, and one by Col. Hugh Sisson, who agreed to do the work for $1,400, has been accepted. Upon receiving $625, as the contribution of the teachers, Prof. Elliott communicated with the relatives of Mr. Poe, and was informed that it would be more gratifying to them if the monument could be erected entirely by Baltimoreans. On the same day Mr. Elliott wrote to Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, stating the fact that steps had been taken by the Teachers' Association for placing a monument over the grave of Poe, and asking him whether he would abandon his project of erecting such a monument at his own cost. To this Mr. Childs replied the next day, assuring Mr. Elliott of his gratification in hearing that the matter was in such appropriate hands, and readily acceding to leave the whole project with the committee of the Teachers' Association. Mr. Childs also added that if the committee succeeded in collecting the sum stated by Mr. Elliott in his letter he (Mr. Childs) would gladly donate the balance. Soon after receiving this note Mr. Elliott made efforts to raise subscriptions among the citizens of Baltimore, so as to obtain at least $1,100, it being expected that Mr. Childs would contribute the balance needed. The sum of $150 has been promised to the committee by two gentlemen of this city, which, together with the contributions named from the teachers, will raise the fund to $775. The committee are now engaged in collecting the sum of $300, and it is hoped that they will soon be successful. The subscriptions can be left with Mr. Elliott. If the necessary amount is collected during the coming week the monument will probably be placed in position before the 1st of January next.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

TO-DAY.

FURS. FURS.

Chinchilla, Silver Fox, Seal, Mink,

Russian Sable, Alaska, Ermine,

AND OTHER DESIRABLE FUR.

1,200 sets of Ladies' White Cony Sets, (set comprises Muff and Boa or Muff and Cape,) from $2 75, $3, $3 25 and $3 50.

Alaska Sets, Muff and Boa, $5, $5 50, $6, $7.

Children's White Cony Skating Sets, 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 40.

Misses' Muff and Boa, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, set.

500 dozen. Children's Turbans, 40, 50, 56, 63 cents.

1,500 Squirrel Tail Boas, $3. Examine.

Ladies' Seal Skin Sacques, from $55 to $350 each.

OUR FUR STOCK

Is Large and Well Assorted.

THE LATE UNSEASONABLE WEATHER HAS AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE MUCH

BELOW the RULING RATES.

WE OFFER THESE ADVANTAGES TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,

Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,

FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY,

Grand street cross-town line of cars passes the door, and connects with every City car and stage route going North and South. Six minutes' ride from the corner of Broadway.

CARPETS. CARPETS.

LACE CURTAINS, &C.,

Less than cost of importation.
Bankrupt Stock, from Sale of Paton & Co.
Largest assortment in the City.

Real Lace Curtains, $10 per pair, to the finest imported.
Guipure Lace, $7 50 per pair, to the finest imported.
Applique Lace, $5 per pair, to the finest imported.
Nottingham Lace, $2 per yard, to the finest imported.
Nottingham and Vestibute Lace by the yard.
Reps, Cretonnes, &c.
Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels, all colors and styles, for trimmings, draperies and lambrequins.
Cornices, &c.
Piano and Table Covers.

CARPETS.

Great reduction in prices of our immense Stock of Carpetings, &c.
Moquettes, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, and extra super Ingrains.
Oil-cloths and Druggets, all widths.

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S

Great Carpet and Upholstery Warerooms, Nos. 183 and 185 6th av. one door below 13th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.

RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.

L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 28th day of November instant, at 3 P. M., for supplying for the use of the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, books, stationery, and other articles required for one year, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875.

City and country publishers of books and dealers in the various articles required are hereby notified that preference will be given in all cases to the bids of principals, the committee being desirous that commissions (if any) heretofore paid to agents or middlemen shall be deducted from the price of the various articles bid for.

A sample of each article must accompany the bid.

A list of articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, North-east corner 19th st. and Pennsylvania av., WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1874.

Proposals for dredging in the Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, Va., will be received until noon of MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT, United States Civil Engineer.

FOR FURNISHING GAS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 20, 1874, for furnishing gas, &c., for public lamps for a period of four months commencing Jan. 1, 1875.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARPENTER AND MASON WORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 23, 1874, for the carpenter and mason work for an elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Nov. 25, 1874, for sewers, paving, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*; copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St

NEW-YORK.

HATS AND BONNETS.

2,450 cases of FELT, VELVETS, and STRAW HATS and BONNETS, at 25c., 31c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c. BLUES, BROWNS, DRABS, BLACKS, STONES, NUTRIA, &c.
500 cases of REAL FELTS, FINEST QUALITIES, DESIRABLE COLORS and new shapes, $1, $1 25.
VELVETEEN HATS, 25c., 35c., 50c., 63c., 75c. up.
SILK VELVET ROUND HATS and BONNETS, NEW SHAPES, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 63, $1 75, $2 up.
EXAMINE OUR TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT.
LATEST WINTER DESIGNS, from $1 50 to $50.

BIRDS, FLOWERS.

LONG OSTRICH PLUMES, 15c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c., $1 to $15, COLORS and BLACKS.
OSTRICH TIPS, 25c. (Burchof's,) to $10.
BIRDS, 35c., 45c., 75c., $1.
RED BIRDS from 50c. to $2.

SILK VELVETS.

100 pieces at 50c., 60c., 75c., $1 per yard—great bargains.
150 pieces at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, and $4.
Seal Browns, Navy Blues, Invisible Greens, and Cloth Shades.
LARGEST SELECTION IN THIS CITY.
ANOTHER LOT OF BLACK SILK VELVETS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 75, $3.
2 CASES MORE OF THE FINEST BLACKS at $3 25, $3 75, $4, NEW SHADES.
MANTILLA VELVETS at $2 25, $3 75, $4, $4 50, $5, $6, $6 50—cheapest offered this season.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

50,000 bunches Cut Beads at 3c. and 4c. each.
Leather Goods, Satchels, Albums, Toilet Articles, &c.

OPENING HOLIDAY GOODS,

OVER 1,000 CASES

Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, &c.

LOOK AT OUR CORSETS at 40c., 45c., 60c., 75c., 85c.
Glove-fitting, $1, $1 38, $1 50.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES.

RECENT PURCHASE, UNDER REGULAR PRICES TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
LOOK AT BEADED YAK LACES.
LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS.
RUFFLINGS and COLLARETTES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTINGS.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
BEADED FRINGES, 40c., 45c., 50c., 65c., 75c. to $1 per yard.
WORSTED BALL FRINGES, ALL COLORS, at 31c. per yard.
Beaded Gimps, Passementeries, Galloons, Ornaments, FROM AUCTION.

HOSIERY.

LADIES' IRON FRAME, 26c. and 30c.
150 dozen Children's Fancy Hose, 8c., 10c., and 15c.
Misses' and Children's Leggings, 25c., 30c., 35c. up.
100 new styles of Cashmere and Lined Gloves cheap.

UNDERWEAR.

Misses' Shirts and Vests, 35c., 40c., 45c., 48c., 50c., 75c. up.
Ladies' and Gents', 48c., 50c., 75c., $1 up.
Scarlet Underwear for Ladies and Gents, 75c., $1, $1 25 up.

KID GLOVES.

Two Buttons, 38c., 50c., 75c., 95c. pair.
ASK for our "MONOGRAM" and "EDWARD" GLOVE GENTS' GLOVES.
Dog-skins, Beaver Tops, Lined, 85c. pair.
Dog-skins, Otter Tips, Lined, $1 25 pair.
Finest Dog-skin, Otter Tips, $1 50.
Boys' and Men's Buck Gauntlets, 40c., 65c., 75c. pair.
Ladies' Kid Gauntlets, for driving, 75c., 85c. to $1 25.
LADIES' ALL-WOOL BEAVER CLOAKS, $5, $7, $9, $10, $12, $15 up.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WATERPROOF CLOAKS, new shades, $3 50, $3 75, $4, $4 50 to $25.
LADIES' FELT SKIRTS, 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.
HAND-MADE and WOVEN WORSTED GOODS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, &c.

EDW. RIDLEY & SON,

309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,

62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

Grand Street Cross-town line of cars passes the door and connects with every City car and stage route going north and south. Six minutes' ride from the corner of Broadway.

Important Sale

OF

Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, SEVERAL ADDITIONAL CASES, in connection with their LARGE AND POPULAR STOCK of

WOOLEN DRESS FABRICS.

PURCHASERS are invited to examine the above stock, which will be found to contain *only* new, fresh and fashionable fabrics, and at such prices as to suit the most fastidious, being far below the IMPORTATION COST, offering

ACTUAL & UNUSUAL BARGAINS

FOR CONVENIENCE, these goods have been placed on counters in MIDDLE AISLE, BROADWAY ENTRANCE.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH ST.,

NEW-YORK.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, 75C. AND $1, worth $1 50 and $2. Initial Handkerchiefs, 60c., worth 90c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done instantly.

DRESSES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF undergarments for both sexes, and articles for household use may be obtained at very low prices at the New-York house and School of Industry, No. 120 West 16th st.

MME. GALOUPEAU,
NO. 53 EAST 10TH ST., NEW-YORK,
Will open her importation of
PARIS MILLINERY
for Winter
on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantles, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

LAUNDRIES.

EXCELSIOR LAUNDRY.—NO. 22 EAST 13TH st., between 5th av. and University place; ladies and gentlemen's first-class washing and ironing.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St.

United States Government Bonds, coupon and registered, all denominations, bought and sold; also gold coupons, and American and foreign gold and silver coin. Mercantile collections made, and approved accounts received from Banks, Savings Banks, Corporations and Individuals; also, United States registered interest, coupons, and dividends, collected for correspondents and others out of town, and promptly remitted for, or placed to credit, subject to draft. All marketable stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Every branch of our business has our personal attention, and any desired information will always be cheerfully given.

FISK & HATCH.

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN "STOCK PRIVILEGES" IN WALL ST. often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circulars, containing detailed statements and price list, mailed on application to ALEXANDER PROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

83	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1123	1400	2079
109	563	1128	1429	2080
241	577	1138	1562	2152
251	579	1156	1566	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
269	643	1203	1653	2398
279	647	1257	1758	
280	847	1258	1776	
536	860	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day or April, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
E. ATKINS,
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
} Trustees.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, until FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, addressed to HENRY AITKEN, Controller, for all those or any part of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Thousand Dollars Funded Debt Bonds of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey. Said bonds are for $1,000 each, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1893, with interest thereon at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, April and October. The proposers will state their full address, and the amount of bonds offered, in parts per $100 thereof. The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any and all of the bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City requires it.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville Bonds and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.

G. E. TAINTOR,
W. S. WYCKOFF,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
} Committee.

Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PENTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN F. STARIN, JNO. P. DESAIZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.

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SAN DIEGO (CALIFORNIA) LAND COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the San Diego Land Company will be held at the office of O. H. Pierson, No. 18 Wall st., New-York, President and Agent, on Monday, Nov. 23, at 12 M., under what amount of lands will be taken, and to confer one with another concerning those valuable lands on the San Diego Bay, the terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad and California Southern Railroad. All parties wishing to unite with said company must attend there by person or letter.

O. H. PIERSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1874.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, maturing as follows, will be redeemed at this office at par and the accrued interest upon presentation:

One hundred thousand (100,000,) due June 4, 1875.
Two hundred thousand (200,000,) due June 8, 1875.
One hundred and thirty thousand (130,000,) due Sept. 24, 1875.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 7th day of December, prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 20, to the morning of Dec. 8.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTern Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them.

FRANK SHERARD,
Chairman of Bondholders' Committee,
Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st.,
Room No. 9, fourth floor.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers.
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. A. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Late Haxtun, Leeds & Miner. Established 1847.
Sales-room No. 105 Duane st.

MORTGAGEES' SALE,
—
TUESDAY, Nov. 17,
at 10:30 o'clock, at the private residence
No. 23 EAST 69TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE TO ORDER BY POTTIER AND STYMUS, OF THE LATEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS; PIANO BY STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS, WINDOW DRAPERIES, MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, REAL BRONZES, &c., &c.,

Comprising parlor, library, dining-room, and bedroom suites of the finest black walnut, with window draperies to match; elegant pier and mantel mirrors, en suite; real bronze clocks, candelabras, and figures; modern oil-paintings; elaborately-carved marble vases and pedestals, fine Dresden china, best hair mattresses, crystal and bronze chandeliers, lace curtains, Axminster, Moquette, and Wilton carpets, richly-carved black walnut hall-stand, stair-carpets, &c., &c.

The above on exhibition MONDAY, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., by cards of admission from auctioneer, or Jos. Gaillé's art-rooms, Association Building, 23d st., near 4th av., and will be sold without reserve, by order of THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, Mortgagees.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION of rich French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, and Dessert Sets, real and artistic Bronzes, Clocks, &c.; real Parian Marble Statuettes. Bohemian and Silesian Vases, Toilet Sets, Flower-stands, &c.

Fine Crystal Table Services, consisting of Goblets, Champagne Glasses, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c., to be sold at No. 60 Liberty st., on

WEDNESDAY,
THURSDAY, and
FRIDAY,
Nov. 18, 19, and 20,

at 11 o'clock each day. Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, Nov. 17. Every article guaranteed perfect.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF POWers of sale contained in two chattel mortgages made by the Union Printing-house, one in favor of John F. Parker and Frederick M. Watts, Executors, &c., and the other in favor of Felix Campbell, I will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 79 John st., New-York, the following property: Steam engine and boiler, 11 Adams presses, hydraulic press and pump, 6 cylinder presses, 2 cutting machines, and all the job type, cases, stones, tools, and furniture of the establishment.

FREDERICK S. ANDERSON,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

A. BROWN, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT 666 BROADWAY, by order of auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, and following days, at 10 A. M., a large collection of the elegant household furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c., of a family declining housekeeping. Also, the stock of a dealer declining business. Goods may be examined on the morning of sale.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N E. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH av., near 23d st. First-class servants of all nationalities; country or City; French, English, Swedes, Irish, German, American; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., will be found, as usual, a large and well selected number of first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH AND GERMAN Bureau, No. 621 6th av., near 36th st., up stairs, superior servants for all capacities, male and female, City or country.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, COPYING DONE IN A neat plain hand. Address H., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant young woman as a thorough cook; understands French and English cooking; meats, games, soups, pastries, &c., and all other cooking; bone, lard; can get up nice side-dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; is neat and economical about her work, and thoroughly understands her business; will keep her kitchen in perfect order; can give first-class reference. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or assist in washing.—By a very respectable young woman; good, plain cook; excellent laundress; will take a laundress's situation; neat, obliging, sober, and honest; City or country; best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's' No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also an excellent laundress, and can furnish undoubted reference. Can be seen Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. References investigated at this agency.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; can furnish the very best reference from last place. Inquire for T., at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. References investigated at this office.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERman girls, good, steady servants and good workers, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid, waitress, or to do general house-work; City or country; have good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EXPERIENCED PROTestant woman, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as competent cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is capable of taking entire charge of a kitchen also; a seamstress who can cut and fit; has best of City reference. Call at No. 24 West 52d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERal house-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND RESPECTABLE Swede woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches thoroughly; willing to take care of kitchen; City or country; best City reference. Call at 201 East 47th st., corner of 3d av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands her business, and a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook, (a real cordon bleu); understands serving large dinners and suppers; is neat and tidy; has best City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WHO IS A THOROugh cook; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; is an excellent washer and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook in a small private family in the country; is first-class at bread and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; has good City references. Address No. 293 Mott st., corner of Houston, room No. 8.

COOK—PROFESSED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman as first-class cook; has many years' experience; City verbal references; is willing to do her own work; neat, clean, agreeable with other servants. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands her business thoroughly; makes excellent bread, pastry, and all kinds of desserts; four years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 882 6th av., near 49th st., in the bakery.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOman; can do all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist in washing; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands meats, soups, game, larding, made dishes, pastry, jellies; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 299 7th av., store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; best City reference. Call as No. 125 West 38th st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook in a private family; well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 35th st., second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN Cook, washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL, AS COOK IN A private family; good washer and ironer; references from her present employer. Can be seen at No. 37 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; WILL DO THE coarse washing in a small family; City or country. Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; EXCELLENT City reference. Apply at No. 314 East 37th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL AS first-class cook; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 204 East 47th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL, AS Good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 345 West 16th st.

COLORED HELP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, to fill every capacity, well recommended, at JOHNSON'S Private Agency, No. 153 West 24th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD REFERences; City or country. Call at 362 West 42d st.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE as companion, or would assist in light household duties; best of references given and required. Address M. C., Bay Ridge, Long Island.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, "whom we know;" would like a place in a private family; is thoroughly experienced in both branches, and can furnish undoubted reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; references investigated at this agency.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A City industrious young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly in every branch; is very neat, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and dressing of children; good reference; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is an excellent waitress, and thorough in all her duties; City or country; best recommendation from last employer; can be engaged. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a German Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AMERIcan girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; is willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid or waitress; is willing to do the washing and ironing in a private family, or first-class boarding-house; willing and obliging; best of City refer ences. Call at 238 West 27th st., grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a competent girl to do light chamber-work and plain sewing, or waiting. Call for two days, before 9 o'clock, at former employer's, No. 47 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do up-stairs work and fine washing or waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 614 2d av., between 33d and 34th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman as chamber-maid and to assist with children, or as chamber-maid. Apply at No. 11 West 21st st., from 9 to 12.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 339 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing, or would take care of a grown child; can give good references. Inquire at No. 1,003 3d av.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day; is a first-class cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 165 West 56th st., corner of 7th av., first floor.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS' A good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED young woman, who is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or can take a situation as laundress; is very willing and obliging; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOME DESIRED BY AN AMERICAN middle-aged woman; economizing, kind, and obliging; good care-taker of house; willing to sew and be useful; for small compensation. Call at or address No. 41 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING SCOTCH girl, as general servant, or cook and laundress; would like a good home in City or country, and will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman, with one child, in the City or country, to do general house-work in a small family; understands cooking, washing, and ironing very well. Address Spörle, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

INVALIDS DESIRING TO SPEND THE Winter in Florida can secure the services of a lady recommended by physicians of eminence. Address Mrs. A., care Dr. Neergaard, corner 28th st. and Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENERGETIC AND EDUcated Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress, housekeeper, or would take charge of growing children, and teach English branches; is capable of filling any position of trust; very best City references. Address Energy, *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's German Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. References investigated at this agency.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; highly recommended; sober, honest, and obliging, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work; has good City references for competency; is neat, strong, and agreeable. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fineries, fluting, by scissors and machine; best reference.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; has no objection to a short distance in the country; has lived with the best of families in City. Call at No. 208 West 25th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 211 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. Call at No. 46 East 22d st., present employer's.

NURSE, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; excellent seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate; highly respectable and reliable; highest City reference; will keep neat as seamstress and chamber-maid and care of one child; she is quick with her needle; obliging in the family; always neat in her person; perfectly honest and sober. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman as nurse; can take baby from birth; care it night and day and bring it up on the bottle; she is kind and faithful to her charge; good sewer; no objection to the country; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 West 26th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR AS CHAMber-maid and seamstress.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fully capable, and has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE, willing woman, or as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; is neat and tidy; can cut and fit; has good references can go for nurse alone; fully experienced. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; speaks a little English; is obliging and very neat in appearance; has good City references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, with the best of recommendations, as nurse for growing children; is an excellent seamstress, and is capable of teaching the first principles of French and English. Call at No. 34 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; can bring up a baby from its birth and do all kinds of sewing by hand; country preferred; best City references; no notice taken of cards. Call at No. 411 8th av. for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ELDERLY ENGLISH WOMAN AS nurse to an invalid or take care of children, or do any kind of work; has best of references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., near 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY French girl, as nurse to growing children; good seamstress; good City references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, CAPABLE of teaching and to assist with small children, and sew; will go to the country. Call for two days at No. 247 West 31st st., basement door.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED sick nurse; recommendations from best families and medical gentlemen; would take charge of an invalid or infant. Call at No. 68 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL AS nurse; is neat and tidy; good reference. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as nurse or seamstress, or would do chamber-work; City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 East 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 411 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN COMPETENT TO take entire charge of an infant, or growing children. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 37 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE or seamstress. Address No. 224 East 35th st. Inquire in the store.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., MRS. Hardman's select servants; Protestant English, German, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, French, colored, Welsh; lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, WELL-TEMPERED woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to help with chamber-work or care of children; wages no object in a good home; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl; is a first-class seamstress and dressmaker, and a good chamber-maid; City references; is neat; a rapid sewer by hand or machine; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WORKING HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman of trust and respectability, as working house-keeper; fully capable of taking entire charge of a household, in either City or country; will work for moderate wages in a good home; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress or parlor-maid; understands the care of silver; salad dressings perfectly; has best City reference. Apply to A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS OR TO DO CHAMBER-WORK, or fine washing; is capable of filling both situations; two years' City references as to capability, from her last place. Call at 115 West 19th st., near 6th av.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress wishes a family's or single gentleman's washing by the week or month to take to her own residence. Mrs. E. Willis, No. 307 West 41st st.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY A RESpectable colored woman; gentlemen's and families washing done by Mrs. Lomax, No. 41 West 45th st., second floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN wishes a family's washing at her house. Mrs. Hart street, No. 127 West 31st st., in the rear, on floor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.—Largest Stock in this City.—Truck blankets, all sizes and weights; square plaid blankets for road horses; trimmed blankets from $1 70 to $50 each. We make to order fine Kersey suits for trotters, with name of horse, &c. Our stock of harness is complete, warranted hand made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

HOLSTEIN OR NORTH HOLLAND CATTLE.—An importation of 17 animals for sale. May be seen until WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at the stable of the importer. JOHN H. COMER,
No. 323 West 21st st., New-York.
After that time at Mr. Comer's Farm, Goshen, N. Y.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the running patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARNESS, HATS & CO.'S,
No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Fourteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

FOR SALE.—A FRENCH LANDAU IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D streets.—Second or third floor to rent, elegantly furnished, bath, &c., with private family, residing on the avenue, with first-class full or partial board, at reasonable rates; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR DELMONICO'S, will let a very handsome second story front room, with board, to a single gentleman; table elegant; terms $40 a week; references require. Address Q. K., *Times* Up-town Office No. 54½ West 32d st.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, will let two large, handsome rooms on second floor; with good board, to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; terms very reasonable; satisfactory references. No. 244 West 25th st.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE first respectability, residing in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvements, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. L. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY NEAR 38TH ST., IN Lexington av., will let, with board, their second-story front room, (alcove,) full width of house, ample closets, and every convenience; references. Address box No. 4,837, Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A party of two or three persons can have elegant rooms and board with a small private family. For location and particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first-class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

5TH AVENUE,
Between 11th and 12th sts., desirable suite of apartments on second floor; also elegant suite of parlors, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 310, WEST.—SECond floor.—Two large rooms and hall room connecting for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives; modern improvements; terms very moderate; references.

A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM to let, with board, for man and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a small private family, with hot and cold water. Apply at No. 157 East 21st st., near Grammercy park.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT entire second or third floor, with private bath, with or without board, to adults; rooms are large and elegantly furnished; reference required. Call at No. 54 West 14th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, WITH OR without board; private table if desired; in all localities, 5th and Madison avs. and side streets; information free. COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

FIFTH AND 6TH AVS.—PERMANENT PARTIES will find large handsome rooms in first-class house, with good board at moderate terms; highest reference given. Apply at No. 48 West 15th st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS WITH good board can be had at No. 227 East 11th st., between 2d and 3d avs., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church; location unexceptionable; references required.

BOARD CAN BE HAD WITH ENTIRE SECOND floor in high-stoop house, well furnished with every convenience, and good table. Apply at No. 264 West 23d st.

TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADISON square; two handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, in a private family. For cards apply to M. Bergman, corner of 27th st. and Broadway.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON Parlor, second, and third floors, with board; location, table, and reference first-class; private table if desired.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN private families furnished free. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer a large well furnished room, second floor; hot and cold water; bath adjoining; also single room; excellent board; terms moderate.

TWO ELDERLY LADIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated with board and good home, with a private family near Elizabeth, N. J. For particulars inquire of Mrs. Crane, No. 53 Charlton st., New-York.

NO. 77 WEST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board, for single gentlemen or married couples; location first class; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished suites and single rooms; superior board-house thoroughly first class; references exchanged. Hall-room. No. 46 West 51st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, twenty-eight years of age; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk; is a handy man, and generally useful; moderate wages; best of reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AND wife; man as coachman and gardener, thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk and attend furnaces; no family; wife as first-class cook and laundress; best references. Call or address, for two days, M. C., No. 141 East 12th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, age twenty-nine; one child, one year old; man is an experienced driver in City or country; also a good groom; has six years' recommendations from one employer, or will give best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH horses, his reference will certify for his driving and capability as such. Address for two days T. B., No 32 East 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-CLASS colored man; understands his business in all its branches; good reference from last employer. Address J. M., No. 138 West 28th st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; the man is a good florist, understands graperies and greenhouses; also the care of stock; the wife as first-class cook and baker; City references. Address Gardener, box No. 240, *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY ONE THAT UNDERSTANDS care of greenhouses and graperies; Scotch; married; no children; first-class reference. Address T. N., or call at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, SINgle, as groom; good references. Address J. B., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HANDY OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDISH

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

THEIR ANTICIPATED STRIKE TO-DAY.

There was nothing new developed yesterday in the anticipated strike of the 'longshoremen to-day. All day the men discussed the subject at their various resorts, and at 2 o'clock a meeting of the 'Longshoremen's U. B. Society was held at No. 53 Market street, at which a number of speeches were made, of the sort usually indulged in on such occasions. It was resolved that the 'longshoremen should all present themselves this morning at the piers of their respective lines, and offer to go to work at the rates heretofore paid. If the stevedores reject this offer the men shall assemble at the head-quarters of their several unions to await further developments. One of their by-laws which has not heretofore been generally observed, is to be rigidly enforced hereafter. It provides that each member shall be furnished with a badge representing the union to which he belongs, and that on presenting himself at a pier for employment, he shall produce his badge before commencing work. The penalty for non-observance of this order is $1, which, during the strike, will be increased to $5. The following steam-ship companies, through their agents, have subscribed to the agreement reducing the rate paid to the 'longshoremen from forty to thirty cents per hour for day work, and from eighty to forty-five cents an hour for work performed during the night: Cunard Line, Inman Line, White Star Line, Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company, Anchor Line, State Line, Atlas Line, Bristol Line, Charleston Line, General Transatlantic Steam-ship Company, Havana Line, Mexican Line, National Line, North German Lloyd Steam-ship Company, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, United States and Brazil Steam-ship Company, Murray, Ferris & Co., W. K. Garrison, E. Snowden, and Funch, Edye & Co. No measures have yet been taken by any other transportation companies looking to a reduction of the present rates, and they will not be inconvenienced by the strike. Many of the larger companies express their intention to employ their crews in loading and discharging their cargoes. The stevedores will sustain considerable loss should the 'longshoremen persist in their demands, as they have in many instances made contracts with the steam-ship companies, and will therefore be held responsible by the latter for any damages that may be committed. The leaders of the various unions discountenance any attempt at violence, and stated to the writer yesterday that all apprehensions in that respect would prove groundless.

NEW-JERSEY 'LONGSHOREMEN.

The Hoboken 'longshoremen met in Odd Fellow Hall Hoboken last evening to take action in reference to the strike of the craft. The committee appointed Friday night to confer with the New-York societies reported that the 'longshoremen of this City had urged them to strike and promised them aid in the event of their funds giving out. The steamer America, of the Hamburg Line, arrived at her wharf in Hoboken last night. The 'longshoremen refused to do any handling upon her, and a gang of seamen was organized and put to work. The company expect to put a lot of non-society men at work to-day. The same is the case with the Cunard Steam-ship Company, whose wharves are in Jersey City. Trouble is anticipated at both places, and special Police arrangements will be made to suppress any show of violence on either side. There are 500 'longshoremen in Hoboken, who have $5,600 in bank. There are about 200 who had work on the docks in Jersey City.

WINTER RESORTS.

To tourists and people of leisure, and especially to invalids, the selection of a Winter residence is a question of importance. Florida used to be recommended, but lately there have been heard hints about musquitoes in the orange groves and alligators in the lakes; or perhaps the genuinely American desire for something new is the explanation of the general wish for some novel place of Winter resort. However that may be, it is certain that there are many such, both very pleasant in themselves and very easily reached. Among them may be mentioned Nassau and Jamaica, the former distant four days and a half, and the latter six days from this port by the route traveled by the steamers of the Atlas Company. At Nassau there are both public and private accommodations at $3 per day. The climate is dry, warm, and uniform, and the neighboring roads are excellent for driving. The island of Jamaica affords a choice of residence in almost any temperature. The Blue Mountains are within easy driving distance of Kingston, and upon their slopes the temperature varies with the height. In the neighborhood of Kingston, also, there are many interesting drives. Another excellent place for a Winter residence is Caraccas, the capital of Venezuela. This city is about 3,000 feet above the sea, and thus an atmosphere that otherwise would be hot and tropical is rendered mild, bracing, and free from humidity. There, too, the nights are cool and refreshing, as well as the days pleasant and warm. At Caraccas, also, there is a fine opera and good society for those that acquire the entrée of it. And a final advantage for either the sick or well who visit these places is, that they enjoy as complete a change of manners and customs as is acquired by an Atlantic voyage.

WILD CATTLE IN JERSEY CITY.

Intense excitement prevailed throughout the lower part of Jersey City for an hour about noontime yesterday. Three wild steers, who had escaped from the abattoir, rushed at headlong speed through Coles street. They were followed by an immense crowd of men, women, and children, the men bearing arms—some with rusty war-locks that had not seen service since Lee's surrender. At the corner of Wayne street the animals stood for a few minutes, evidently deliberating which way to turn. One finally started up through Wayne street toward the meadows; the others ran in the other direction through the same street. Large crowds followed them, all pelting stones and discharging fire-arms as they ran. Several persons, among them a number of children, were knocked down. Some sustained severe injuries, but so far as could be learned none were fatally hurt. One of the animals was killed in the swamp above the Crow's Nest; another was shot by John Keeler, corner of Van Vorst and Essex streets, and the third somewhere in the First Ward.

JURORS SPENDING AN UNCOMFORTABLE NIGHT.

William Brock was tried in the Hudson County (N. J.) Sessions before Judge Hoffman, Friday, on a charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that Brock, with some others, enticed a countryman named Field into a notorious saloon on Newark avenue, Jersey City, and, having filled him with liquor, beat and robbed him. The jurors were charged Friday night, and locked up all night. During the night the steam was cut off and the jury-room was without heat. The jurors were almost frozen during their enforced confinement. Yesterday morning, on being made cognizant of the facts, Judge Hoffman was very indignant, and said that if proper accommodations could not in future be provided in the Court-house for jurors similarly situated, he would provide them with accommodations at the county's expense in a hotel. The jurors were unable to agree and were discharged.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Thomas Corcoran was held in $300 for stealing a pair of shoes from the store of Gabriel Given, No. 712 Third avenue, on Saturday night....John Meyer, of No. 608 West Forty-eighth street, was set upon and beaten by John Higgins, in Forty-eighth street, near Tenth avenue, on Saturday night, for which Higgins was committed in $500 to answer....John Gilmartin met Charles Stevens and George Lebeneau, on Saturday night, and after taking some drinks together he missed his pocketbook, containing $2. Stevens and Lebeneau were arrested and were held in $300 each. ....John W. Johnston, a boy sixteen years old, was yesterday committed, in default of $1,000, on a charge of larceny made by Catherine Barlow, of No. 53 East Thirtieth street. She was walking on Second avenue about 9 o'clock on Nov. 7, carrying a pocketbook with $35 in her hand, when several boys came up to her, and one, whom she identifies as Johnston, snatched the pocketbook and fled. He was seen by James Cummings running through Thirty-first street from Second avenue. In defense the accused said he was at Booth's Theatre at the time, but he was held to answer.

GERMAN SUNDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The New-York Turn Verein entertained their friends at the Turn Hall, on Fourth street, last night, by an exhibition of Turner gymnastics on the sack, bar, and trapeze. The gymnastic exercises were followed by a one-act dramatic representation, and a soirée dansante concluded the entertainment.

The New-York Saengerbund, a popular German vocal and musical organization, celebrated the twenty-sixth anniversary of its foundation by a musical entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night, which attracted a large attendance of the friends of the organization. The festivities were wound up by a ball.

The Suavian Saengerbund celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of its foundation, at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, last night, by a vocal and musical entertainment, at which a varied programme of choice German compositions was interpreted.

The Arion Society gave its first musical entertainment of the season at its hall in St. Marks place last night. It was a well-patronized affair. Several prominent German soloists took part in the exercises, and the skilled vocalists of the society rendered some of the choicest choral compositions.

TOO READY WITH THEIR PISTOLS.

Ambrose Griffin was held yesterday by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, to await the result of injuries inflicted by him on [illegible] George Gamble [illegible] the saloon of Howard Train, corner of Amity and Greene streets, on Saturday night. They had some words, which soon led to more violent demonstrations. The three belligerents soon adjourned to the sidewalk, where the dispute was renewed. Scott and Griffin drew their revolvers, and before any one could interfere, Griffin fired, and the ball from his pistol took effect in Scott's left breast. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant was taken into custody.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

CORNELL MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL—THE SERVICES AND SERMONS YESTERDAY.

The sixth anniversary of the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school—the largest of this denomination in the City—was held at the chapel in Seventy-sixth street, near Second avenue, yesterday. At the regular morning services Rev. Aaron S. Aiken, of Alabama, preached the sermon. He selected for his text the ninth verse of the eighth chapter of Second Corinthians: "For ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich."

The preacher contrasted the riches of Christ in heaven with His poverty on earth, and argued that His example was worthy of the imitation of mankind. Deprivation on earth would, he contended, be recompensed in heaven.

The Sunday-school children assembled at 2 P. M. The spacious edifice was filled with children, and the Superintendent of the school, Mr. William L. Turner, and his assistants, had much trouble to find seats and accommodations for the large number of adults who desired to witness the exercises. The programme comprised the singing of selected hymns, prayer by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Hough, chants and recitations by the scholars, and addresses by Rev. James M. King, and Gen. Clinton B. Fiske.

At the commencement of the exercises the western wing of the chapel was hidden from those in the body of the building by a drop-curtain. At the tap of a bell, by the Superintendent, the curtain was drawn up, and disclosed the infant class, numbering nearly two hundred, the little ones seated on benches rising in successive stages almost to the ceiling, making a pleasant picture. All the singing was good. Recitations by two little girls named Cornelia Haugh and Flora Dever, entitled respectively "The Birthday of our Sabbath-school" and "We Gather in the Children," were well delivered. The recitations by the infant class were also creditable.

The subject of Mr. King's discourse was "Little Things," and he impressed the importance of their value upon his hearers, by the relation of a number of anecdotes very aptly applied. He began by complimenting the founder of the chapel and school, saying that there can be no monument erected to the memory of man like unto such a one. "Those who have such monuments never die; they live forever." The little things of life, he said, make or ruin us. He had once observed, on a visit to his brother, a fruit tree which was daily withering and dying. The cause was unkown. It was determined to cut down the tree to see what was the matter. It was felled, and it was found that a little worm had been to work eating up the sap, and the tree which had once flourished and borne plentifully had been thus destroyed. In like manner little things, as anger, passion, &c., eat into children and men and destroy them. A cargo of sand would sink a ship as quick as a cargo of mill-stones. He then went on to portray the method by which a sculptor turns a block of marble into a figure by judicious, careful, and persevering chipping with the chisel, and said that the perfect man was formed in the same way by constant little acts of self-denial and virtue. Touching upon the dangers and temptations which surround boys and girls when the time comes for them to don trousers and long dresses, he went on to talk about people who lazily wait for opportunities to do great things. When David slew Goliah he had no doubt, he said, that there were a number of big swaggerers lying around waiting for an opportunity to do some great thing. While these people were thus waiting David, the stripling, went out and killed the giant with a stone from his sling. He then related a story of a farmer's boy who noticed a defect in a railroad track just about the time that the express train was coming. He did not know what to do for a few minutes, but suddenly remembered that a red flag was the signal of danger. He wore a red flannel shirt, and, stripping it from his body, he ran down the track waving it in front of the approaching train. The locomotive was stopped in time and five car-loads of people were saved. The boy was rewarded by the passengers with a purse of money to set him up in business. He had only a red shirt—small capital to work on—but he had saved many lives.

Mr. Albert Wadhams, Secretary of the school, then made a report of its condition. In 1868 there were 8 teachers and 65 scholars in the school; in 1869, 27 teachers and 311 scholars; in 1870, 30 teachers and 416 scholars; in 1871, 31 teachers and 452 scholars; in 1872, 34 teachers and 657 scholars; in 1873, 41 teachers and 815 scholars, and in 1874, 46 teachers and 842 scholars. The average attendance for six years has been as follows: 1868 to 1869, 112; 1869 to 1870, 256; 1870 to 1871, 307; 1871 to 1872, 390; 1872 to 1873, 509; 1873 to 1874, 591. The deaths in the six years ending yesterday were twenty-seven scholars and three teachers. An appeal for aid for the Sunday-school was then made, it being stated that many of the scholars were destitute, the Winter promised to be severe, and large supplies were needed. The sum of $1,000 at least was wanted. A collection was made, and $515 was subscribed. After the collection was concluded, Gen. Clinton B. Fiske made his address as had been arranged, and greatly pleased his hearers. The exercises were then brought to an agreeable termination by the singing of the children, as they slowly filed out of the chapel. In the evening, Rev. Otis Gibson, Missionary to the Chinese on the Pacific coast, delivered an entertaining discourse on his experiences among the Chinese. He dwelt upon the fact of that people having so long shut themselves out from the civilized world, and the efforts made to break down the wall of exclusiveness with which they had surrounded themselves. The Chinese had been finally compelled to admit the outside nations, which had not only succeeded in battering down the wall and gaining an entrance for themselves but had let the Chinamen out. They were now emigrating in large numbers to this and other countries. The Chinese, he thought, were underrated. They had natural gifts equal to those of any other people. The Chinese who left their country, however, were not followed by the protection of their Government as were other people. The Chinese Government told its subjects to stay at home. They would be protected there, but not elsewhere. He then went on to narrate the difficulties of missionary work in China. The people would say to the missionary there: "If your religion is good and your Jesus is good go home and take care of him. We have as many gods as we want to take care of here." He had been treated on some occasions as badly, he said, by the Chinese in China as they have been in California. At a mission in China with which he had been connected, ten years passed by without a convert being made to Christianity. At the end of twenty-seven years that mission, which had a branch in the City of Peking, was now known as the most successful in the world. Fifty Chinese belonging to it were now preaching in their native language. From a humanitarian point of view, he would rather not see so many Chinese coming to this country, but they were here and something must be done for them. A mission had been established in California, and he had been sent there. This mission was doing a great deal of good. There was a house built in San Francisco, and an effort was made to teach Christianity to the heathen immigrant. Attached to the mission was an asylum for women. Some of the Chinese in California were engaged in the traffic of bringing women from China for infamous purposes. The mission was used to reclaim and send as many as possible of these women back to their native land. Much was being accomplished toward the Christianizing of the Chinese he believed, and they were capable of being made good Christians. At the conclusion of the discourse, another collection was taken up for the Sunday-school, and a considerable sum was realized.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Nahum Capen, of Boston, is at the New-York Hotel.

Col. J. L. Tait, of Alabama, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Congressman John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House.

Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grank Trunk Railway of Canada, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and Isaac McConibe, of Troy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Parker Gillmore, of London, and B. H. Hill, Jr., of Georgia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

A POLICE RAID.

The Police of the Fourth Precinct last night raided on the basement concert saloons, Nos. 77, 81, and 83 Chatham street, and arrested the proprietors, Henry Schumaker, August Wilhat, and John Curtis, and twenty-one females, who were locked up in the Oak Street Station, and will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

THE STREET BOYS' SUNDAY MEETINGS.

The growing interest that influential citizens manifest in the condition of homeless boys is beginning to tell favorably on their conduct and habits of life. At one time it was almost impossible to induce them to attend night school and Sunday missions, most of them preferring to lounge about the street corners and frequent objectionable places of amusement. If the attendance at the Rivington Street Lodging-house is any criterion, matters have greatly changed for the better. At this institution the average attendance at night-school is about 80, and last night the audience was the largest ever assembled at the house; every seat was occupied, and the boys gave the closest attention to the various speakers. Mr. [illegible] presided, and gave an excellent [illegible] lesson from the thirty-seventh psalm, showing the boys in a very telling manner that "Trust in God" was the very best motto they could select, and, if practiced, would certainly promote their best interests here and hereafter. The boys, as usual, read in concert, keeping very good time and with considerable expression.

The singing at this lodging-house is a distinguishing feature of the Sunday services. The boys all sing and with great heartiness.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY IN BROOKLYN.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Porter, of the Bedford Avenue Reformed Church of Brooklyn, E. D., was celebrated yesterday with appropriate services. He preached a sermon in the morning to a crowded congregation from the text: "For the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power." First Corinthians iv., 20. The preacher drew a sharp contrast between the philosophy of the Greeks and the Gospel of Christ. He said, notwithstanding the fall of the founders of Grecian civilization, its philosophy still survived. The Apostle Paul, finding himself in conflict with these many schools of philosophy of Athens declare that the Gospel is neither the form nor the substance of philosophy. It is not the wisdom of man, but the power of God. This power in its elements consists of the truth, the love, and the grace of God, as exemplified by Jesus Christ. From the time of its manifestation this love of God in Christ has been subduing the world despite of hindrance and opposition. Though the sword has sometimes seemed to be its ally, nevertheless the gospel has never been dependent upon physical force. The services held this morning is more of the heart than of the head. For more than twenty-five years they have been together in brotherly and sisterly love. The doctor gave a few statistics, in which he stated that the church congregation had been increased during his ministration by six hundred and twenty two members, or by steady increase at the rate of fifty per year.

DR. CUMMING AND PROF. TYNDALL.

At the Scotch Church, in Crown Court, Covent Garden, Nov. 1, Dr. Cumming delivered a series of remarks on the theories set forth by Prof. Tyndall at the late Belfast Congress. The speaker commenced by remarking that, at the present day, the entire scientific world and its philosophers had, by their treatment of true science, driven philosophy mad. Rationalism was rampant in Germany, the United States, and—he regretted to have to say it—was making too great progress in England. Before remarking on the address of Prof. Tyndall, he desired to correct an error which had crept into the public press, to the effect that he had styled the learned Professor an infidel. He believed, and he would still hold to that belief, that the Professor was not an infidel, but that he had been unwittingly betrayed into the expressions which he had used. According to the Professor, all life could be traced back to one primordial form—one pre-existent form or shape of some kind or other. The Professor having told them this, he would ask the Professor what was the nature of that primordial form or matter? Did the Professor see it? No. How did it maintain itself? The Professor could not tell. Who had made that primordial form? The Professor did not know. The Professor was certain of his primordial theory, and yet he was unable to show them the article. If the Professor answered that he could not show them these forms, then the Christian could say if such were created it was the result of the finger of God. He would beg of them to pity the errors of the distinguished savant, and to pray to God that he might come to see his mistakes. Whatever false philosophy taught, let those present be assured that they were bound to hold fast to the Gospel which they received.

RELICS FROM THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

A dispatch from Dundee to the London *Telegraph*, dated Nov. 1, runs thus: "Capt. Kilgour, of the whaler Polynia, which arrived here to-night, brings a number of relics of Arctic exploration. When a portion of the crew were on shore at Batty Bay on the 29th of July in search of a suitable watering place, they discovered a cairn on a low point on the north side of the bay. Judging it had been erected by some party belonging to one of the various expeditions sent in search of Sir John Franklin, they pulled it down, and in the interior of it found a tin canister about twelve inches in length and four in diameter, the lid being soldered on. Capt. Kilgour opened the canister, and it was found to contain reports deposited on the 6th of August, 1852, by Capt. William Kennedy, of the Prince Albert, Lady Franklin's vessel. In the course of the day, a sledge, a stove, two ice knives, and various other articles were picked up on the south side of the bay, where it appeared Capt. Kennedy's party had encamped. The records disclosed the fact that Capt. Kennedy went into Winter quarters in Batty Bay in the Autumn of 1851, and it was not until the 6th of August, 1852, that the ice broke up and liberated his vessel. It is obvious that Batty Bay had not been visited since 1852. The records are in an excellent state of preservation.

A CRIMINAL'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

A telegram from Quebec, received a few nights ago, mentioned the arrest aboard the Prussian of a defaulter from France. The antecedents of the prisoner are thus recounted by the Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, under date Nov. 2:

We have just received word of one of those romantic robberies that turn up from time to time in every country. A certain Teschemacher, German by birth, has long enjoyed the entire confidence of a great Anglo-French firm, Messrs. Poisset, of Bradford and Paris. Though but twenty-eight years old, and boyish appearance, Teschemacher occupied the position of chief cashier, and was even trusted with authority to sign for the firm. Just before the war, in a public place, he made the acquaintance of Marguerite Chauvin, a young person of some attractions, and of superior education. Led for her sake into large expenses, he began to gamble on the turf, with such luck as to win nearly £4,000 in a very short time. Thereupon he bought two ponies, a basket carriage, and other knicknacks of the sort, and hired a charming little house in the Avenue Bourdon—a neighborhood very retired. There he set up a staff of servants, passing under the name of Baron Alphonse. Speaking English excellently, he was supposed, in the Avenue Bourdon, to be a wealthy and eccentric milord, whose ruinous expenses were a subject of gossip. Going out early in clothes of the latest fashion, he passed the day at his desk in a coat almost too ancient for respectability, dined for a franc and a half, and returned home late, fashionably clad as he had set out. His bachelor chamber, modest beyond what his position authorized, was known to all in the office at No. 81 Boulevard Megenta. But fortune changed. Cards and horses turned against the cashier. He began to falsify his books. But for three years the double life was led without discovery, though the servants of Baron Alphonse are wonderfully suspicious after the fact. A fortnight since came the warning of a catastrophe inevitable, though so long deferred. M. Poisset arrived from Bradford, and proposed to go over the books. Teschemacher saw his game was up, opened the safe, took out £12,000 in notes, and caught the night mail to London. Having taken care to balance the books, he still left no suspicion behind, until his non-appearance caused alarm. Before the telegraph overtook him he had taken ship for Quebec on board the Prussian. His companion even was too late to catch him, having delayed too long over her trunks. She came back to Paris, and was arrested with 22,000 francs upon her. There are policemen looking out for Teschenacher at Quebec, but one cannot easily think that a criminal so bold and so experienced has overlooked the uses of the Atlantic telegraph.

THE ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT.

Admiral Ribourt, who was sent out to Noumea to inquire into the circumstances which rendered possible the escape of Rochefort and his companions, and empowered to punish such functionaries as he might adjudge to have failed in their duty, issued a decree, made public in Paris yesterday, dismissing or suspending a great many military, naval, and civil officers, and by the last article of all a lady named Lopez is expelled from New Caledonia. But the document affords no information whatever as to the delinquencies of the persons stigmatized by the Admiral, and does not explain how it happened that Rochefort escaped.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS TO COME.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will read selections from the poets at Association Hall on Thursday evening.

Mr. J. N. Pattison will lecture on the "Life and Characteristics of Beethoven," at De Garmo Hall, on Tuesday evening.

On Friday evening Mrs. Leonowens will appear in the regular members' course at Association Hall.

On Wednesday, Nov. 25, Carl Schurz will lecture at Steinway Hall, in a course given by the Hedrew Young Men's Association, on "Educational Problems."

The Ladies' Board of Missions holds its annual meeting to-day.

On the 22d inst. the Shakers will have a convention at Steinway Hall.

The Lyceum of Natural History, the Geological Section, will discuss plant life, *eozoon*, and the coal measures of Eastern Kentucky this evening.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendez will lecture at Lyric Hall, Sixth avenue near Forty-second street, on Wednesday evening next. Subject—"Hebrew Poets and Poetasters."

At the Church of Our Savior, in Fifty-seventh street near Eighth avenue, a fair will be held, commencing on Wednesday.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

Francisco Patello, an Italian sailor, who had become boisterous under the influence of liquor, at No. 32 Sackett street, Brooklyn, last evening, and persisted in disorderly conduct was stabbed by Tommasso Coretti, a bartender in the saloon. This effectually terminated the noise produced by the rum Coretti dispensed. It is not believed the wound will prove fatal, however.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Secretary Bristow left the City last evening for Washington.

Philip Scheffer's restaurant, No. 6 Barclay street, was damaged $100 by fire yesterday.

The tenement-house No. 53 Orchard street was damaged $1,500 by fire yesterday evening.

A slight fire occurred yesterday in the basement of No. 1 Chambers street, occupied by J. Stiner as a tea store.

William C. Yorke, keeper of a liquor store at the corner of Water and Roosevelt streets, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday, for keeping a disorderly house.

Superintendent Walling, in view of the "lock out" of the 'longshoremen by the various steam-boat companies, has ordered the entire force of the Police Department on duty to-day.

Mary Coyne, aged thirty-eight, having no home, attempted suicide yesterday by jumping overboard at the foot of Harrison street. She was rescued and taken to the Park Hospital.

On next Saturday evening an exhibition will be given at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street, including fencing, sparring, and general athletic and gymnastic exercises.

John Whitney, a clerk in the employ of Albert H. Wheeler, a broker of No. 3 Hanover place, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for embezzling $200 from his employer.

An unknown woman, supposed, from papers found in her possession, to be named Amelia Francis, was found in a fit at Third avenue and Twenty-first street, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown Italian, aged thirty years, was found insensible at Third avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth street yesterday, and was taken to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street.

Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Margaret Whalen and the boy James Kelly, who were suffocated during the fire at No. 318 East Thirty-eighth street on Saturday afternoon.

George Kelly was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing two pieces of alpaca from the store of Gregg & Co., on Broadway. He was caught in the act of running off with the goods.

The steam-ship America, which left Bremen Oct. 31, and Southampton Nov. 3, and the White Star steam-ship Baltic, which left Liverpool Nov. 5 and Queenstown Nov. 6, reached this port yesterday with mail dates later by five days. We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star Line for additions to our European newspaper files.

During a quarrel at a christening in No. 97 Crosby street, yesterday afternoon, Michael Feno, an Italian of No. 66 Crosby street, was kicked in the abdomen and badly injured by Ronaldo Aldo, who was arrested and locked up in the Mulberry Street Station. Feno was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

The African M. E. Church at New Mills, town of Smithtown, has been taken down, and is to be removed to Stony Brook.

The annual Convention of the Suffolk County Temperance Society will be held at Riverhead on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Capt. Jacob Wiltsie, of Port Jefferson, has resigned his position as Captain of the Stafford Shoal light-ship, and Capt. Charles W. Darling, also of Port Jefferson, has been appointed to succeed him.

The new road ordered to be constructed by the Board of Supervisors, to connect Barnum Island, on which is located the Queens County Poor Farm, with the main land, has been completed, and a substantial bridge is erected over the creek.

Silver-ware to a considerable amount was stolen on Friday night by burglars from the residence of Messrs. Knaebel and Mitchell, at Manhasset, and Mr. Germaine, near the railroad depot at Great Neck. Within the past two weeks a number of houses have also been entered at Little Neck.

Sayville Lodge No. 322, I. O. of O. F., dedicated a new hall last week, the ceremonies being under the direction of Dr. J. O. Smith, D. D. Grand Master, assisted by P. G. John Snodgrass, Grand Marshal, and P. D. D. G. M. Preston, Grand Chaplain.

Mr. Roger Vail, of Northport, was badly injured by being thrown from his wagon on Thursday evening while on his return home from Centreport. After he was thrown out, his runaway horse and wagon came in collision with a wagon in which Mr. and Mrs. Brush were riding, throwing them out, but fortunately injuring them but little.

The semi-annual convention of the Queens County Sunday-school Teachers' Association will be held in the new M. E. Church, at Jamaica, on Wednesday next. Among the speakers expected are Rev. O. E. Cobb, of Flushing, and Rev. J. M. Freeman, of New-York. Rev. W. W. Knox, of Huntington, will give a series of black-board illustrations. The ladies of Jamaica will provide a collation at the Town Hall.

There is a great deal of feeling among the Sayville oystermen regarding the alleged violation of their rights by oyster-poachers, who are using dredges to take up oysters planted by the Sayville men on lots leased from the town of Brookhaven—the authorities of which town are openly charged with directly encouraging the outrages. The poachers go armed and threaten violence to any one who attempts to interfere with them.

The County Court of Queens County, Judge John J. Armstrong presiding, will convene at the Court-house in North Hempstead to-day. Both the criminal and the civil calendars are heavy, and will probably occupy the attention of the Court throughout the week. The case of Jarvis and Jackson, the murderers of Samuel J. Jones, will be considered by the Grand Jury. The Italian Inamorata, indicted for the murder of Rocco Fredarica at Flushing some time ago, will then also have his trial.

STATEN ISLAND.

The proposed series of entertainments in the Kingsley M. E. Church at Stapleton will be commenced on Wednesday evening next with a lecture by George William Curtis.

It is understood that the Garner Ferry Company propose to establish a five cent ferry from the Battery, in New-York, to the Coast-wrecking Company's dock at Stapleton.

The tournament of the New-Brighton Chess Club is still in progress, about seventeen of its members participating. It has now lasted nearly two months, and as yet no one has completed his allotted thirty games. The club meets Saturday evenings.

The German Liederkranz Society of Stapleton has been amalgamated with the Staten Island Quartet Club, and the membership is now upward of 160, embracing fifty active singers. The club is chartered, and Justice Kassner is President.

The members of No. 7 Engine Company, of Edgewater, have started a subscription for the purchase of a new steam fire engine. Several lists are in circulation, and the subscriptions thus far have been quite liberal.

The Lyceum or German Club House, on the Richmond Road, Stapleton, will be entirely completed by the 20th inst., and will be formally opened on the evening of the 24th, with a grand fancy ball.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new German Catholic Church, on Monroe street, Hoboken, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Corigan. The attendance was large.

Last evening at 5 o'clock, Patrick Kholer, a switchman employed on the Erie Railway, while riding on a drill engine near the freight depot, thrust his head out of the window. A passing train struck his head, killing him instantly. County Physician Stout was notified.

Lawrence Sullivan, employed on the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, while working in the tunnel Saturday evening, was crushed beneath a falling stone. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission.

A plumber named Habbich, who resided at No. 45 Bedford street, Newark, died in terrible agony yesterday from lock-jaw. Two or three days ago, while at work on a building in Newark, he fell from the roof to the ground. He struck upon his hands and broke both wrists. Dr. Coles dressed his wounds, but other physicians took his case in charge afterward. Saturday afternoon lock-jaw set in.

The body of the man found in a ditch on the roadside near Sunfish Pond, Bloomfield, on Friday, had not been identified up to 9 o'clock last night, and still lies at Compton's Morgue. County Physician Dod has not yet made a post-mortem examination of the remains, but from the nature of the wounds there seems to be no doubt that he was the victim of foul play. He was dressed in dark pants and coat, a check shirt, and a gray vest, and wore a snuff-colored soft felt hat. No inquest has yet been ordered.

CONVENTION OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

A call has been issued in Georgia for a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers, signed by Gen. P. M. B. Young, John B. Gordon, A. St. Clair Adams, James M. Smith, and over two thousand others. The call reads:

The undersigned soldiers of the late army of the Confederate States, assured in their minds that much of the evil consequent upon our late unhappy war has arisen from a demoralization of the public sentiment by the intrigues of unscrupulous politicians, and desirous again to infuse into the public mind and heart such a [illegible] trust will enable the posterity of those who secured American independence and constitutional government in the revolution of 1775 to preserve the same from the spoliation of mere partisan jobbers in politics; anxious also to organize an association of the soldiers who survived the revolution of 1860, for social and benevolent purposes, respectfully ask that each company of the different regiments and battalions, of all arms, who served in the Confederate army from Georgia, send two accredited delegates to a convention, to meet in Atlanta, on Wednesday, the 29th of January, for the purpose of organizing an association, to be known as the "Survivors' Association of Confederate Soldiers of the State of Georgia."

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15.—Printing Cloths have been rather quiet during the past week, the reported transactions footing up 49,200 pieces. Standard and extra 64x64 Cloths, with a disposition to hold the best goods, 5½c. The stock of spot goods is very light.

[Advertisement.]
E. LORD'S
French Steam Cleaning and Dyeing Offices, No. 141 Eighth avenue, near Fifteenth street; No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street; No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

[Advertisement.]
FANCY FURS.—Ladies, visit either of KNOX'S stores, No. 212 Broadway or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and select a set of furs suitable to your fancy. The price and quality will prove satisfactory.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Baltic, from Liverpool.—James Andrews, Mrs. James Andrews, Miss Ella Andrews, Master Sidney Andrews, Miss Maria Andrews, Master Robert Andrews, Mrs. Spencer, Miss M. Spencer, Miss K. Spencer, Mrs. J. H. Britton, Alfred Penney, Mrs. Alfred Penney, C. S. Fischer, Mrs. C. H. Fischer, H. D. Whitcomb, W. M. Roberts, Rev. James Rolando, Rev. E. M. Hennesey, Rev. James McGill, Rev. Paschal Baldini, Rev. Luis Dutto, Miss Annie Phelan, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Murphy, Dr. R. H. Lewis, Mr. Boylan, W. F. Brown, Mrs. W. F. Brown, Master William Brown, Master F. Brown, Edward George Stewart, J. B. Eads, James Girdwood, W. S. Wright, Mrs. Reeves, Master Reeves, Charles A. Bacon, A. C. Haugan, William Harrison, William Druyff, B. D. Tack, George F. Rose, S. Benedict, C. B. Curtis, W. H. Holloway, Robert S. Schwabe, T. P. Thomas, Mrs. M. Wayre, Master Charles Wayre, Master George Wayre, Miss Sarah Wayre, Miss Harriet Wayre, Miss Mary Wayre, J. W. Nutt, E. C. Ludok de Wit, James Fowler, E. C. Cowles, W. Quinlan, Dr. F. W. Doolittle, Dr. Leister Curtis, A. Foise, Mrs. Sarah Walker, Mrs. E. Kempster, F. A. Bruginere, Mrs. F. A. Bruginere, Robert Daker, Mrs. Robert Daker, P. H. Roots, F. M. Roots, Mrs. M. E. Eveleth, Miss E. Weeks, J. P. Leslie, Major J. N. Partridge, Mr. Bernard, Mrs. Bernard, Miss A. Bernard, George Fawcett Rowe, Col. J. L. Tait, Adam Hunter, Mr. Leon, Mrs. Leon.

In steam-ship America, from Bremen.—Wilhelm Ehlers, Benjamin Tomes, Wilhelm Konitzky, Francis C. Mende, Mrs. Lydia Mende, Joh. Herm. C. Portmann, Mrs. Anna M. Lowe, N. D. Carlile, Johannes Maurer, Rud. C. Hahn, Miss Anna Braun, Hermann Vagt, Adolph von Senden, Miss Caroline Weis, Mrs. Anna Werschmitt and child, Emil Adler, Miss Marie Ziegler, August Hungelmann, Miss Marie Lauritzen, Charles Ehrenpfort and family, Mathias Specht, H. Sprickmann Kerkarinek, Miss Minna Schwartz, William Weiser, Heinrich Buch, Valent. Führer, Jacob Heidrich, Henry Behrmann, T. L. Hahn, Mrs. Catha. Sonneborn, Miss Catha. Sonneborn, Mrs. Ludowika Hahn and children, Richard Förster, Mrs. Ella Förster, Thilo von Westernhagen, T. Krielo, Wolf Leopold, Tenny Harrey, E. Becker, A. Gilek and family, T. Layer, George Arenborg, A. Dubois, Theodar Mothes, Johs. Wibbe, Leopold Frank, Johann Roth.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. Devendorf, Mrs. Manson, Miss Fox, A. C. Manson, J. S. Jackson, E. J. Kisling, Thomas Davis, J. E. Ellis, Jr., C. E. Hills, and seven in steerage.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Rev. L. Perlman, L. Schwarzbaum, A. Link, J. J. Murphy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:48 | Sun sets....4:41 | Moon sets..11:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:20 | Gov. Island..1:09 | Hell Gate....2:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Nov. 15.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship America, (Ger.,) de Simon, Bremen Oct. 31, and Southampton Nov. 3d, with mdse. and 58 cabin and 351 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had moderate winds and fair weather to the Banks, and since strong westerly gales and high seas; Nov. 6, lat. 49 07, lon. 19 30, passed a British bark bound W, showing signal letters, T L H P.

Steam-ship Baltic, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Nov. 5, and Queenstown 6, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis; Nov. 13, lat. 42 48, lon. 60 12, passed ship Ladoga from Cronstadt for New-York.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers, to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Daniels, Savannah Nov. 11, with mdse. and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship North Point, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Nov. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Bark Carib, Townsend, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar to P. Hanford & Co.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Dunbar, Malaga Oct. 6, with fruit to order—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Thetis, Spalkhaven, Santa Martha 21 ds., with mdse. to Dovale & Co. Has had strong N. E. and N. W. gales the last 14 ds.

Brig Serena P. Smith, Dodge, of and 8 ds. from Bangor, in ballast to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Guiding Star, Moore, Pensacola Oct. 20, with lumber to order—vessel to Marcus, Hunter & Co.

Brig Whittaker, (of Addison,) Cotton, Grand Anse, N. B., 15 ds., with spiling to A. Richardson.

Brig Susie J. Stout, (of Boston,) Fickell, Pensacola 23 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Nov. 1, lat. 19, lon. 74, passed schr. Julia Decker, bound S.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa 19 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had N. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Ellen Brown, Brown, Machias, with spiling to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. F. W. Allen, Caster, Whiting, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. D. Haynes, Mason, Ellsworth, with heading to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Saarbruck, Clark, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Volant, Howard, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Martha Nickels, (of Addison,) Ross, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jewett & Pitcher.

Schr. Carrie W., Williams, Eastport, with fish to order.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Young, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Veto, Fuller, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. E. W. Ellis, Ellis, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Allie Oakes, Marston, Gardiner, with lumber to C. G. Covert & Son.

Schr. George Savage, Nye, Bangor, with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Lizzie Mills, Armstrong, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. More Light, Allen, Cadiz, with lumber to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Mary D. Whorf, Whorf, Wellfleet, with fish to H. D. Fish.

Schr. J. M. Leonard, (new, of Somerset, 480 tons,) Avery, New-Haven.

Schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, Providence.

Schr. Eva Bell, Somers, Somerset.

Schr. S. C. Hart, Kelly, New-Bedford for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Hawes, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Atlas, Perry, Gardiner, with lumber to William Cole & Co.

Schr. Marcellus, Clements, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. J. H. Smith, Rollins, Cape Sable, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Prospect, Handy, Salem.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. M. B. Smith, Peters, Thomaston, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Charlotte De Hart, Cole, New-London for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Saybrook.

Schr. G. H. Bartlett, Knowles, Providence.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Smith, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gazelle, Terry, New-London.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Wareham.

Schr. N. Terry, Samuels, Boston.

Schr. Fred. Smith, Parker, Bangor, with lumber to W. H. Smith & Co.

Schr. Success, Vincent, Bristol.

Schr. Henry White, Hopkins, Bristol.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence.

Schr. S. W. Ponder, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Nelson, Hunter, Taunton.

Schr. James W. Baylis, Arnold, Newport.

Schr. C. R. Rogers, Mayo, Gloucester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Niagara, Floyd, New-Haven.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Boyd, New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Foster, New-Bedford.

WIND—Light, S. W.; cloudy.

BELOW.

Ship Trimountain, Jones, Newcastle Sept. 16, with mdse. to Jonas Smith & Co. Was spoken Nov. 10, in lat. 41 10, lon. 65 30, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 15.—Arr. yesterday, steamers Raleigh, Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Woodward, Young, New-York; Florence Franklin, Wood, Philadelphia; schr. Joshua S. Bragdon, Lavender, Boston.

Arr. to-day, steamers Blackstone, Hallett, Providence; Josephine Thomson, Moore, New-York; Wm. Whildin, Riggin, Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 15.—Arr. steamers Ontario, (Br.,) French, Liverpool; John Hopkins, Hallett, Baltimore; Rattlesnake, Artis, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, New-York. Barks Anna L. Taylor, (Br.,) Percival, Buenos Ayres; Annie Lewis, (new,) Ward, Portland; Schr. Annie Bliss, Simmons, Baltimore.

Below, coming up, schr. Ida R. Freeman. Spoken, no date, lat. 10 20 S., lon. 35 W., ship Volunteer, from Philadelphia, for San Francisco.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 15.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from New-York; bark Imogene, Liverpool; schrs. Matilda Brooks, New-York; Hattie Turner, Boston.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York; bark Konig Carl, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 14.—Arr. schrs. Addie Fuller, Henderson, Maine; Fimick, Richards, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Harrison, Crossman, New-York.

Cld. steamer Trent, Leggett, Liverpool; barks New-Brunswick, Lassen, Hamburg; Carl August, Seneverts, Revel; schrs. G. L. Bradley, Chipman, Lewis; R. Davis, Sterling, Cardenas; C. F. Young, Johnson, New-York; Curtis Tilton, Risley, (completed repairs,) Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ships San Salvador and Regulator, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; schr. J. L. Bryant, Lee, Brunswick.

Arr., 15th, bark Alice Roy, Douglass, Sydney; schrs. Enchantress and Philadelphia, New-York; Estelle Day, Philadelphia; steam-ship Herman Livingston, New-York.

Sld. steam-ship America, Baltimore; bark Carl August, Reval; schr. G. L. Bradley, Cardenas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 15.—Arr. barks Grev Manderstrom, Liverpool; Galveston, Bremenhaven; schrs. Sophia Krautz, Portland, Me.

Sld. steamer Clyde, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Cld. 14th barks Alexander, Almfeld, Rotterdam; Gustav, Kummer, Bremen; Chillingham, Beer, New-Castle on Tyne; schrs. C. E. Elmer, Corson, Key West; Joseph Hay, Butler, New-Bedford; Governor Burton, Phinney, Braintree.

Arr. scors. A. C. Paige, Harey, Boston; Abby L. Bacon, Bacon, do.; Mary G. Collins, Endicott, Fall River; Joseph Hay, Butler, New-Bedford.

Arr. 15th, bark Number Five, Becker, Liverpool; schr. Serene, Jones, Nassau, N. P.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 14.—Arr. steamer Scandinavian, at 8 o'clock this morning, from Liverpool and Newfoundland. She will leave for Baltimore to-night. Steamer Alhambra, from Charlottetown, arrived this morning, and left in the afternoon for Boston.

The American Revenue Cutter Gallatin, from Buffalo, bound to New-York, arr. here to-day, and, after coaling, will leave for Boston.

Business has been somewhat active this week, largely induced by extensive arrivals of fish, coal, and Prince Edwards Island produce.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISING.

The following list of leading and influential Newspapers is submitted to the attention of advertisers as absolutely the best for addressing the purchasers and consumers of Fine Holiday Goods.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
TIMES.
CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.
GAZETTE.
ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.
DEMOCRAT.
BOSTON JOURNAL.
TRANSCRIPT.
POST.
ADVERTISER.
PHILADELPHIA PRESS.
BALTIMORE AMERICAN.
CLEVELAND HERALD.
DETROIT TRIBUNE.
INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

Whoever has anything for sale, suitable for Holiday Gifts, either of beauty or utility, will make some efforts to make that fact known, and the dealers who make the best efforts are invariably those that realize the best results, and the advertisements in the leading newspapers for the next few weeks will have special value and will in a measure become a guide to purchasers of Holiday goods. Thus, the announcement of Tiffany & Co. will be read from week to week and valued, for the reason that many fine Artistic Goods and choice novelties will be offered not to be found elsewhere, and which if not advertised would be wholly unknown to purchasers at remote distances from the City, and the sale of which is made possible by the certainty of uniform prices and the facilities offered by Tiffany & Co. of sending goods to all points with the same care as if bought at the store.

Advertisements of every description prepared and inserted in all leading publications promptly and systematically, and on the most favorable conditions.

JOHN MANNING,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEW-YORK.

REFERENCES:
TIFFANY & CO.,
Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, and Silversmiths.
CHENEY BROTHERS,
Silk Manufacturers, New-York.
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
No. 1 Bond st., New-York.
BREWSTER & CO., of Broome st.,
The leading carriage-house in the United States.
L. PRANG & CO.,
Fine Art Publishers, Boston.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
No. 19 Maiden lane, New-York.
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
Successors to Ball, Black & Co.
VeJ. MAGUIN, GUIDIN & CO.,
Importers of Fine Fancy Goods,
No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertising in New-York City newspapers a specialty, and of many years' experience.

ART EXHIBITION.
THE GRAND OPENING OF A SUPERB COLLECTION OF
PAINTINGS
From the Paris Exhibition,
will take place at
KURTZ'S ART GALLERY,
No. 6 EAST 23D ST., (Madison square,)
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
among which are the following
CELEBRATED PICTURES:
"Sauve Qui Peut,"
by Henry Picou.
"Lunch on the Grass in Spain,"
by L. Rougeron.
"Salom,"
by H. Regnault.
"Forge of King Louis XVI.,"
by Fichel.
And many others of very high merit. All the pictures in this collection are entirely new and never exhibited before in this country, and are
GUARANTEED ORIGINALS.

Aitken, Son & Co.,
18TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Elegant Sash Ribbons
Choice Shades in Millinery
RIBBONS, VELVETS, AND SILKS.

SILVER
BRIDAL GIFTS.

RICH BRIDAL GIFTS.—TESTIMONIAL PIECES.—FAMILY SILVER.—FORKS AND SPOONS.—SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, LUNCH, &c., &c., OF STERLING PURITY ONLY.

AT RETAIL BY
The Gorham Company,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
AND BY
Joseph Bachman & Sons,
No. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
are among the most suitable objects that can be selected for
Holiday Presents.

Man has an innate love for Art and for colors harmoniously blended, and where this love cannot be satisfied by the possession of original paintings, PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS are the best substitutes. The painting entitled "*THE LOVE TOKEN*," by Meyer von Bremen, cost $1,500. The Chromo, which is so good a copy that it requires careful scrutiny to tell it from the original, costs only $10.

But there are other Chromos besides "*Prang's American*," and as these others are now and then offered as Prang's, it is a necessary measure of precaution to look after Trade-mark and title before buying.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed gratis to any address.

L. PRANG & CO.,
Fine Art Publishers, Boston, Mass.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union Square, New York,

Having completed their new works for the manufacture of Plated Ware, are now producing, by improved processes, ware superior to any before offered.

Being made of the best hard white metal and SILVER, SOLDERED IN EVERY PART, it is almost indestructible by use.

The forms are designed with reference to real service, and the ornamentation is free from the showiness that usually distinguishes plated from silver ware, the greatest care having been taken to produce articles to meet the wants of the best City trade.

In order to make room for a complete stock of the above goods, their stock from English and other makers will be sold at reduced prices.

TIFFANY & CO. also call attention to their stock of TABLE CUTLERY from the best Sheffield makers.

Monday Morning
Union Adams & Co.
WILL OPEN THE NEW AND ELEGANT STORE
NO. 913 BROADWAY,
With a Large Stock of
Neck-wear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Under-wear,
&c., &c.
Fine Goods at Low Prices

The Merits of Waltham Watches

Should be more fully understood, as but few are aware of the improvements made within the last two years; during that time several smaller sizes have been added, and the stem-winding attachment applied to all grades and sizes. In pattern and finish of the cases they particularly excel, and as time-keepers have no equal. Comparing quality with quality they are the best for the price in the market, and a good Waltham Watch can be bought much less than a poor one of foreign make. We have by far the largest, and, in fact, the only complete assortment of Waltham Watches in the country, and as our prices are the lowest, buyers will find it to their interest to call on us, or send for a Price List. Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Watches, suitable for Holiday Gifts, was never so complete as at the present time.

Howard & Co.,
No. 222 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

HOW TO ESCAPE THE WINTER.
GO TO
NASSAU, the Madeira of America, with its fine American Hotel and beautiful location.
GO TO
JAMAICA, with its Blue Mountains affording every choice of temperature for a residence.
GO TO
CARACAS, the beautiful and interesting capital of Venezuela, with dry climate and equable temperature.
The Atlas Steam-ship Company's large first-class iron steamers, specially fitted for Passengers, leave New-York every fifteen days for the above renowned [illegible]. For particulars, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st., New-York.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.00 each by mail or express.
Don't go to bed without one.
[illegible] N.Y.

DRESS-MAKER.—SUITS MADE UP IN THE latest styles for $10, $12, $15; [illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Third Monday's motion Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
41—Wood vs. Mayor &c.
62—Van Wagenen vs. Kent et al.
46—Sudeman vs. Mayor &c.
73— —— vs. ——
— —— vs. ——
87—People &c. vs. New-York Cotton Ex'ge.
15—Simpson vs. Dillon et al.
16—Allen vs. New-Jersey Sou'n R. R. Co. et al.
48—Gale vs. Dietz.
69—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff &c.
70—Trades Savings Bk. vs. Howes et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.
171—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.
235—Bell vs. Cochrane.
245—Sonneborn et al. vs. Laverello et al.
247—Davenport vs. Forrester et al.
249—Rosenfield vs. Ettinger et al.
255—Ferris vs. Ferris et al.
258—Ryckman vs. Terry.
259—Wermser vs. Ames et al.
283—Wilson vs. Dean.
280—Quackenbush vs. Cornaum.
290—Schenck vs. Smith et al.
301—Oppenheimer vs. Von Hiels et al.
314—N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. vs. Keech et al.
320—Sink vs. Sink.
325—Whitlock vs. Niles.
328—Phillips vs. Vaughn et al.
330—Halstead vs. Seamen.
333—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
334—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
335—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
345—Kellogg vs. Watson et al.
348—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor.
350—Corwin vs. McVity et al.
354—Hall et al. vs. Haas et al.
355—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
358—Nash vs. Kemp.
361—Adams et al. vs. Glegner.
362—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
364—Riggs et al. vs. Purcell et al.
367—Seamen et al. vs. Glegner.
370—Weil vs. Martin.
371—Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
372—Brody vs. Brody.
375—Fellows vs. Rouncy et al.
376—Ulmann vs. Haas et al.
1—Trustees Union College, Schenectady, vs. Lowber et al.
2—Taylor vs. Trustees Union College of Schenectady et al.
6—Getty vs. Devlin et al.
15—Claflin et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
20—Ritter vs. Boody.
39—Mitchell vs. Read.
48—Hastings, &c., vs. Drew et al.
51—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
57—Scott et al. vs. Honeywell et al.
79—Clark, Administratrix, vs. Griswold.
89—Hernstein vs. Rosenblatt.
150—Fraeauff, Administrator, vs. Skiddy et al.
378—Kamak vs. St. John.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.
161—Brink et al. vs. Hanover Fire Insurance Company.
160—Brink et al. vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company.
1389—Brink et al. vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company.
1704—Brink et al. vs. Republic Fire Insurance Company.
3658—Stevens et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3610—Strang vs. The Mayor, &c.
335—Paillon vs. Lubing.
2552—Van Riper vs. Tweed, Jr., et al.
3630—Herrlict vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3622—Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.
376—First National Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum.
2170—Averill Chemical Paint Company vs. American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis.
2192—Averill Chemical Paint Company vs. Fire Association of Philadelphia.
1602—French et al. vs. Tyler.
2652—Brown vs. Peters et al.
210½—Dike, Assignee, &c., vs. National Ice Company.
1440—Sturgis, Administrator, &c., vs. Virginia Steam-ship Packet Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
748—Wilson vs. King.
1122—Witkowskie vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1440—Duer vs. Reed.
750—Peck, Executor, et al., vs. Cohen.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
770—Oramsey, Jr., vs. Caddia.
772—Dorr vs. Hayes.
672—Hartwell vs. Coursen.
784—Jaffe vs. Bandman.
786—Maillart vs. Harrington.
788—Beudel vs. Wagner.
790—Volkening vs. Dowdney.
792—City Ins. Co. of Pittsburg vs. N. J. Cen. and Hud. R. R. R. Co.
794—Dembzak vs. Shelburger.
796—Willets vs. Vaname.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.
1285—Dean vs. Brennan.
1911—Colt vs. Golden Bronze Hardware Co.
3533—Millard et al. vs. Shorn et al.
1181½—Wilson vs. N. Y. and Levy Steamboat Co.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.
4105—Prince vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1943—Norman et al. vs. Dunguan, et al.
483—Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1821—Kuhn vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.
1137—Shuyler vs. Stevens.
1831—De Kuhn vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
1921—Virgil De Escoriaza vs. Koehler et al.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
3603—Stephanie Du Valide De Beaulieu vs. Joseph Stupf otherwise Carl Vogt.
4395— —— vs. ——
447— —— vs. ——
1105— —— vs. ——
4103—Fallon, No. 2, vs. The Mayor, &c.
1695—Hart vs. Harriott et al.
676½—Homan vs. Maier.
3675—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c.
4065—Kuse, Adm'r, vs. N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R. Co.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
60—Brown vs. Volkening, et al.
34—Bauch vs. Rund.
57—Haden vs. Buddensick, et al.
67—Foster vs. McMullen.
36—Taylor vs. The Mayor, &c.
36—Shipman vs. Raisbeck.
39—McDonough vs. McDonough.
35 (a)—Moller vs. Quinn.
35 (b)— —— vs. ——
13—Towle vs. Covert.
100 (d)—McCombs vs. Norburg.
22—O'Gorman vs. Kamak, et al.
50 (a)— —— vs. ——
22—Booth, et al., vs. Sansey.
168 (a)—Sandford vs. Scofield.
129—Falton vs. Meyers.
1—Hiller vs. Stokes, et al.
109—Hammill vs. Waterman.
35—Altman vs. Altman, et al.
35 (d)—People, et al., vs. Bourgeinos.
61—Seaman vs. The Mayor.
10—Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.
86—Rosenthal vs. Gantert.
18—Geery et al., Ex'rs., &c., vs. Geery et al.
79—Astor vs. The Mayor.
81—Doscher vs. Shaw.
82—Angevine vs. Sandford et al.
80—Bruce vs. Burr et al.
91—Drayton vs. Reid et al.
24—Bronk, Adm'x., vs. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
139—Dawes vs. Aaron.
149—Hoffman vs. Gallagher.
158—O'Connor vs. Yates.
159—Reisig vs. Monahan.
160—Hecht vs. Wasserman.
161—Kennedy vs. Hough.
162—Sheahan vs. Glynn.
163—Day vs. Pitts (No. 1.)
164—Day vs. Pitts (No. 2.)
165—Pond vs. Van Orden.
166—Kaiser et al. vs. Richardson.
167—Polhamus vs. Bogart.
169—Sullivan vs. Alexandre et al.
170—Holler vs. Ahrens.
171—Sampson vs. Alexandre et al.
172—Crane vs. Hutson.
173—Weir vs. Levy.
174—Baxter et al. vs. West.
175—Farrell vs. Saxon et al.
176—Smith vs. Pfaff, President, &c.
177—Smith vs. Gunther, President, &c.
178—Otto vs. St. Gabriel's Benevolent Society.
179—Marks vs. White.
180—Classen vs. Van Eltz.
181—Crow vs. Winterbottom.
116—Hammersley vs. Collins.
184—Krass vs. Lazarus.
186—Hickey vs. Dalton.
188—Frobeson vs. Friede.
191—Dieckman vs. Loewy.
192—Badourean vs. Sutton et al.
194—O'Conner vs. Moschowitz.
195—Page et al. vs. Platt.
196—Glaser vs. Cunningham.
199—Leon vs. Kimball.
200—Crow vs. Elder.
77—McGraw vs. Morgan.
120—Soper vs. Rich.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan.
2127—Stewart vs. The Mayor.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
1028—Witte vs. Brown.
494½—Devlin vs. Castello.
2113—Trageser vs. Nat. Fire Ex. Co.
1217—Wallace vs. McKenzie.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devas.
487—Kiefer vs. Schedd.
1240—Cohen et al. vs. Rubenstein.
915—Voss vs. Hillier.
782—Shaw vs. Bancock.
1269—Hook vs. Mathews.
1239—Willis vs. Rose.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
752—Mohr vs. Castens.
573—Mohr vs. Hegeler.
117—Struck vs. Lissner et al.
412—Fields et al. vs. Stover.
418—Pool et al. vs. Lissner.
985—Walker et al. vs. Valleille.
3477—Barringer et al. vs. Wellington.
3789—Tannenholtz vs. Monair.
592—Horner vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
593—N. Y. and Richmond Granite Company vs. Keyser.
594—Hall vs. Radford.
595—Cutler et al vs. Arango.
596—Riedolpf vs. Tilden et al.
597—Prentice vs. Korn.
605—Brown vs. Hill et al.

MARINE COURT—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
532—Carpenter vs. Walker et al.
633—Architectural Iron Works vs. N. Y. Tap & Die Co.
844—Pfeiler vs. Buchbeister.
675—Miss vs. Herman et al.
2042—McKean vs. Horsman et al.
1383—Rich vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
1394—McKean vs. Horsman et al.
1422—Shaw et al. vs. Burke.
1426—Nash vs. Darrow et al.
1726—Abaranell vs. Samuel.
607—Martin vs. Wenbe et al.
608—Jayne vs. Sheffield.
609—Willard vs. Lambert.
610—Hawkins et al. vs. Cleary et al.
611—Carr vs. Meller et al.
373—Merrell vs. Foley et al.

MARINE COURT—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
979—Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
3561—Dodger vs. Wagner.
816—Brannigan vs. Fox.
1195—Werder vs. Darman.
1756—Hodges vs. Falk.
395—West vs. Farrel.
1145—Hanger et al. vs. Kernstein.
1626—Werner vs. Franset.
1682—Miller vs. Conklin.
1411—Carpenter vs. Weisendauger.
1621—Brunner vs. Hassen.
1452—Manley vs. Joyce et al.
1618—Abrams vs. Schwab et al.
1655—Ahrens vs. Core.
1664—Sellis vs. Watson Ryder, Double-Act. Patent Grate Bar Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Erich Buyler, robbery.
Walter Haynes, rape.
Martin Godfrey, mayhem.
Daniel McDonald, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Murphy, burglary.
John Doyle and Peter Martin, burglary.
George Ray, grand larceny.
James Kerrigan, grand larceny.
Conrad Klein, larceny from the person.
Thomas Kerrigan, larceny from the person.
Charles Fisher and Mary Fisher, abduction.
Charles Brunell et al., cruelty to animals.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Thomas Tasine, manslaughter.
John Joseph Pellen, manslaughter.
John Mahagle, manslaughter.
John Sharkey, manslaughter.
John Sullivan, manslaughter.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 123.—*Titus vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Georgia.—In this case Titus seeks a reversal of a judgment of confiscation of Confederate States land, because it excludes him from sharing as informer in the proceeds of the land sold under the judgment. Titus' name did not appear in the proceedings, and he now asks for an amendment making him a party, on the ground that he filed the information which was the basis of the proceedings in confiscation.

The Government claims that Titus did not file a formal paper giving the facts in detail, and that for that reason he should be excluded from participation. It was also averred that the title to the land was in the United States as captors, independently of the proceedings in confiscation, and that, therefore, the claimant could have no title. The judgment in the District Court recognized the claim of the informer, but the Circuit Court excluded it for the reasons stated. It is here insisted that as the proceedings were instituted upon the information given by Titus, his claim is good, notwithstanding the want of a formal statement of the facts within his knowledge in detail. And it is argued that even if the Government did have a valid title as captor, it was barred by the title it chose to stand upon, which was the one based upon the proceedings in confiscation. The case is still under argument.

John A. Wills for claimant; the Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Government.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Cox vs. Leggett; memorandum.
Smith vs. Haslett; order granted.
Shaw vs. Haslett; motion granted without costs.
Wolf vs. Wolf; order granted.
Weber vs. Weber; decree of divorce granted.
In the matter of Agnes Morris Mosea; order granted.
Mears vs. Myers; motion granted.
Black River Iron and Mining Company vs. Thompson; motion denied.
Schuchardt et al. vs. Lake Erie and Louisville Railroad Company; order granted.
Traders' Savings Bank vs. Rowe; motion denied.
Park vs. Reece; motion granted.
Park vs. Dominick; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Dakin; findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM AND CHAMBERS.

By Judge Larremore.

National Bank of Pulaski vs. Henry Clews et al.; order of foreclosure and sale.
McGinness et al. vs. Smidt et al; order to plead.
Hoffman vs. Gallagher; cause restored to General Term calendar on terms.
Soper vs. Kish; default opened and cause restored to calendar on terms.
Mollen vs. Lambert; motion granted on terms.

PRUSSIAN INFLUENCES AT WORK IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, Oct. 27: "On the opening day of the Reichsrath the election of the Czech members to fill the vacant seats of those who regularly absented themselves from the debates took place. The Young Czechs gained one seat, a small advantage, but still a sign of the growing decadence of the Opposition. In the whole Monarchy the victory of the Prussian candidate for the city in Vienna has made a powerful impression. As is always the case in the camp of the defeated, one tries to throw the blame on the other among the Ministerial Party. The heaviest complaints fall of course on the Ministry, who are accused of having shown a great want of tact in the choice of their candidate. The reproach is not altogether undeserved, as the Ministerial candidate was a very insignificant person in point of education, besides being a Jew, and as such exposed to the hatred which the arrogance of the *parvenus* of the Exchange and the abuse of all Christian institutions in the journals edited by Jews have aroused in many circles, especially among Government officials. In the Auersperg Ministry there are two Jews, the Minister of Justice and the Minister without a portfolio. I am convinced that neither of them ever allows his religious tendencies to interfere with the performance of his duties; but it is a fact that many Christians think that justice is not wholly impartial, and this prejudice contributed greatly to the result of the election. The real blame, however, must be looked for in the gravest fault of the Austrian people and all Austrian authorities, namely a certain laxity in their sense of duty, and a want of moral and political energy. The Austrian boasts of this as his greatest virtue, and calls it 'gemüthlichkeit'—an untranslatable word, as among all nations, only the German possesses 'gemüth,' a composition of kindly dispositions, sentimentality, and poetical feeling. No doubt it is an estimable quality in crowds to be able to receive a dig in the ribs or have one's toes trod on without being ruffled, much less angry, but in political and often even in social life, this amiability becomes almost a crime. During the revolt in Dalmatia the generals refrained from setting fire to some Bocchesian huts, out of pity for the 'poor' revolutionaries, who at that very time were cutting off the noses and ears, and otherwise maiming hundreds of brave Austrian soldiers. The same indulgence is shown toward the Prussian propaganda, which is spread by the teachers, many of whom are Prussians, or have learned from Prussian school-masters. The history books used in the schools are often written with a strong Prussian bias, while Austria is loaded with abuse. Maps and geography books are used, in which the Austrian lands, once belonging to the German Confederation, are regarded as provinces of the new German Empire. The children's copy-books are adorned with portraits of the Emperor William, Moltke, Bismarck, and the battles of Königgrätz, Wörth, Gravelotte, &c. Last week, as the *Wehr Zeitung*, a military journal, reports, a teacher in one of the public schools of Vienna maintained that Austria had not won a battle for the last two hundred years; and turning to a scholar, he aded, 'You must know that, your father is a staff officer.' At a banquet given in honor of one of the Professors of the university here, the black and yellow flag was torn, and the cry was raised 'Down with Austria.' On Wednesday evening the new Rector Magnificus of the Vienna University, Herr Wahlberg, made his inauguration speech. The unusually large number of students who were present greeted every mention of Austria with groans and hisses, but broke into loud applause when the speaker alluded to Germany. The Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Stremayr, was driven from the hall by the hisses of these graceless youths, and yet a great number of the journals here praise their ill-manners. Among the unions and '*couleurs*'—as the associations of the students are called according to the ribbons and caps they adopt—there is not a single one which offers the slightest encouragement to Austrian patriotism—three-quarters are 'German national,' that is Prussian; the others are Magyar, Polish, Russian, Italian, and so on. Of course, as the students engage in politics they cannot find time for their studies; many of them do not even reside in Vienna, and even those who do are more frequent visitors to the beer-houses than the lecture-rooms. In order to stem the ignorance and viciousness of these youths Dr. Stremayr desired the professors to be more strict in the examinations. This is the cause of the demonstration against him. The Government, not to appear too severe, allows such proceedings to pass unnoticed, and no steps are taken against the Prussian propaganda, because the frowns of Bismarck are dreaded. Now and then, it is true, the Minister of Public Instruction forbids a peculiarly obnoxious book, but it is used all the same. It costs so little, school-books and copy-books being sent gratis from Prussia or sold at very low prices. Some of the papers in the pay of the Austrian Ministry even publish Berlin letters regularly in which everything Austrian is abused. How it will be with the patriotism of the rising generation is a question which justifies the gravest apprehensions, since the present generation, brought up in the Austrian traditions, chooses an adherent of Bismarck, and that here in the city of Vienna, now the metropolis of a great Empire, but in case of annexation merely a provincial town."

AN OLD JOURNALIST AT WORK.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "M. Emile De Girardin, the old editor of the *Presse* and the *Liberté*, is about to re-enter the arena of militant journalism. He has bought the *France*, and will assume the editorial chair of that journal on Nov. 15. Meanwhile, he gives a foretaste of his début, which will be nothing if not sensational. The *France* is already authorized to announce that he will come out with a proposal for making the present Assembly indissoluble till 1880. I am persuaded that this eminently absurd proposition will only be brought forward as a logical exercitation by a man who is a fanatical worshiper of logic, and believes himself the high priest of the science. He will probably argue that the Septennate—an emanation of the Assembly—can only logically exist as long as the Assembly lasts; and his *q. e. d.* will be that, since nobody dares deny the Septennate, the corollary, the Septennalism of the Assembly, must be admitted. The irony will be doubtlessly cleverly handled. But Girardin is the last man in the world to believe that this wretched, discredited, crumbling Assembly can last for many months longer. He is playing a game which, like all the games he has played during his successful life, may very likely be to his own advantage. M. De Girardin has often professed to give the public an "idea" every day; and I have a shrewd suspicion that his idea of Septennalizing the Assembly, though good to start with, will speedily give place to another conception."

MR. RUSKIN AND HIS PUPILS.

Mr. Ruskin has issued the following notice at Oxford: "The Slade Professor has tried for five years to please everybody in Oxford by lecturing at any time that might be conveniently subordinate to other dates of study in the university. He finds he has pleased nobody, and must for the future at least make his hour known and consistent. He cannot alter it this term, because people sometimes come from a distance, and have settled their plans by the hour announced in the *Gazette*, but for many reasons he thinks it right to change the place, and will hereafter lecture in the theatre of the museum. On Friday, Oct. 30, he will not begin till 12:30 to allow settling time. Afterward all his lectures will be at 12, in this and future terms. He feels that if he cannot be granted so much as twelve hours of serious audience in working time during the whole Oxford year he need not in future prepare public lectures at which his pupils need much regret their non-attendance." Mr. Ruskin, it appears, has recently changed the hour at which his lectures are delivered from 2 o'clock to noon, and as 12 o'clock clashes with various college lectures, some complaints have arisen.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 14.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68 ... 118	24 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 80½
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 104	75 do. ... 80½
5,000 Har. 1st, C. ... 107½	300 Union Pacific s3. 35⅝
5,000 Alb. & S. 1st. 107½	100 do. b30. 35½
400 Western Union ... 80⅜	200 do. b3. 35½
100 do. s3. 80⅜	1100 do. s3. 35⅝
50 do. 80¼	700 do. 35⅝
100 do. b3. 80½	500 do. b3. 35½
1600 do. 80⅜	1200 do. 35⅝
200 Canton ... 61½	300 do. s3. 35⅝
100 Consol. Coal ... 47	600 North-western ... 40⅝
1300 Pacific Mail b3. 45⅝	1600 do. b3. 40¾
700 do. 45⅝	200 do. 40¾
1500 do. b3. 45½	500 do. 40⅝
100 do. s3. 45¼	1000 do. 40⅞
100 do. b3. 45¼	100 do. b3. 40⅞
100 do. s. 45¼	25 do. 41⅛
100 do. 45¼	700 North-west. Pf. ... 57½
500 do. 45⅝	100 do. b3. 57½
500 do. b3. 45½	100 do. 57⅝
200 Erie Railway b3. 29½	60 Del., L. & W. ... 109¼
100 do. 29½	100 Rock Island b3. 100
200 do. s3. 29⅛	125 do. 100
500 do. b3. 29¼	200 do. 100⅛
500 do. 29¾	300 do. s3. 100
700 Lake Shore ... 82	200 do. b3. 100⅛
500 do. b3. 82	1200 do. 100⅛
600 do. 82⅛	400 do. b3. 100¼
500 do. b3. 82⅛	200 St. Paul b3. 35½
200 do. s3. 82	400 do. 35½
200 do. 82	300 do. b3. 35⅝
600 do. b3. 82⅛	100 do. 35⅝
10 Morris & Essex ... 98¾	500 St. Paul Pf. ... 55
60 St. L. & Iron M. ... 22½	100 do. s3. 55⅛
100 do. 23	100 do. 55¼
60 Chi. & Alton ... 102	100 do. 55⅛
40 do. 101½	300 do. s3. 55
1200 Ohio & Miss. ... 31¼	500 do. 55
10 do. 31⅜	200 do. 55¼
100 do. 31⅜	1300 Toledo & Wab. ... 32
500 do. s3. 31¼	1200 do. 32⅛
1900 do. 31¼	500 do. b3. 32⅛
100 C., C. & I. C. b3. 10	

MONDAY, Nov. 16—A. M.

The week which closed on Saturday last, while it was generally interesting in its development of effects in financial and commercial circles, was not marked by any specifically important characteristics. Its prominent results show a generally improved condition and feeling in all the speculative lines. Money, Gold, Government Bonds, Foreign Exchange, and Railway and miscellaneous Stocks being higher and more active. The prevailing rate for money on call during the week was 3@3½ ₽ cent., at which figures the closing business was quoted, and the extreme rates 2½@4 ₽ cent. Time loans of currency were done at 4½@5 per cent., and prime discounts ranged from 5 to 7 ₽ cent., with business done on unexceptionable names as low as 5@6 ₽ cent. Good single-named paper was discounted at from 7½ to 12 ₽ cent. In foreign exchange there has been a strong and advancing tendency, which has brought sterling demand bills very nearly to the specie shipping point, and the closing rates were within a fraction of the highest of the week, viz.: $4 75¾ @$4 86¼ for prime bankers' 60 days, and $4 89¼@$4 89¾ for short sight, these being the actual business rates, with nominal asking rates ¼ higher. This strength is partially the result of the large and continued outflow of bullion from the Bank of England, while a further cause is to be found in the fact that bankers have had to buy Exchange to remit for the considerable volume of importation of American Securities which has been in progress for a week or two. These importations have been mainly brought about by the recent elections, as some European holders who felt rather uncertain as to the true interpretation of the election results and the principles and policy foreshadowed thereby, concluded to dispose of their holdings at the generally good prices which have ruled in this market lately, and which have been, as a rule, something above the European quotations for the same class of investments. The bulk of this import business has been in Government bonds and the stocks of two or three railways. One of the immediate effects of this advance in Exchange and of the decrease of bullion in the Bank of England, was the exportation on Saturday of $350,000 gold coin, the largest shipment for any one day since the close of August. The Bank of England rate of discount has been 4 ₽ cent. for some weeks past, with outside rates on the open market ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. lower. The Gold speculation was without especial interest in the early part of the week, the premium having ranged between 110⅛@110⅜ until Friday, when the stiffening of Exchange induced an advance of ¼ to 110⅝ firm, and on Saturday to 110¾, at which price the market closed. Government Bonds were strong in sympathy, and advanced ¼ to ¾ ₽ cent., with some large transactions in several of the issues. The closing prices were at the highest point reached in many weeks past. The largest transaction reported was the purchase by the State, on account of the Sinking Fund, of $2,000,000, payments being made by draft on Albany banks. It is understood that one-half the amount was in the New Five ₽ cents. and the other half in Sixes of 1881. Of course these may be regarded as purchased for permanent investment, but there were speculative purchases also, by private operators, as high as $150,000, in single issues. Southern State Securities have shown a trifle more than usual activity, and at an improvement in prices. In the Railway Mortgages there was a generally firm feeling, with a good request for leading investment as well as speculative issues, the noticeable advance in price being mainly confined to the higher-priced and old-established grades. The transactions in the Railway and miscellaneous shares at the Stock Exchange have been, in the main, active and with an advancing tendency in prices toward the close. The principal activity was in Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island, North-western Common, St. Paul Common, Wabash and Ohio, and Mississippi. The course of prices for the week shows an advance on the general list of ½ ₽ cent., and in the stronger and more active shares of 1⅛ to 2⅛ ₽ cent., the latter instance being North-western, which went up to 40⅞ from 33¾, closing at the highest point. The preferred showed an exceptional strength by advancing from 54¼ to 57⅝. Lake Shore went to 82⅝ from 81⅛; Wabash from 30⅝ to 32⅜, and the other leading stocks advanced as follows: Western Union, 1½ ₽ cent.; Rock Island, 1⅝; St. Paul Common, 1¼; Preferred, 1¼; and Erie and Ohio and Mississippi each 1⅛. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were somewhat eccentric in their course, and were marked by considerable and frequent fluctuations, arising out of negotiations looking to a contract abolishing the existing competition for transcontinental freights. In the early part of the week both stocks advanced on the belief that a mutually satisfactory compromise or combination would be agreed upon, but the improvement was subsequently lost, on the rejection by the Pacific Mail directory of the terms proposed by the managers of Union Pacific. This was followed by a revival of the reports that the leading Union Pacific people would form an organization for the establishment of an independent line of steamers between California and China and Japan, to be operated in close conjunction with the railway. The other leading topic of interest affecting stocks was the failure of the New-York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania combination to induce the Baltimore and Ohio management to agree to the terms of the Saratoga compact regulating and combining these roads on a uniform tariff on freights. On the whole, the mercantile community will probably not regret this failure, as it promises a healthy competition which will check any onerous and excessive rates between the East and West, should such a course have been in contemplation by the trunk line managers.

The weekly Bank Statement is the most favorable for some time past, and shows a generally healthy condition of monetary affairs at this point. The leading item of interest is the augmentation of the specie line by $4,313,400, the result chiefly of the Government disbursements of coin in redemption of called bonds, and on account of the November interest on the public debt. The variation in the Greenback items is on the whole favorable also, the loans having declined $1,278,000. The total reserve is increased $4,386,800, being now $76,413,300, while the surplus reserve is up to $18,914,750, against $15,388,025 last week, a gain of $3,576,725. The following table shows the averages of the Banks for the past three weeks:

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.
Loans	$281,958,500	$285,066,500	$283,787,900
Specie	12,021,100	12,574,800	16,888,200
Legal tenders	59,621,600	59,451,700	59,525,100
Deposits	225,852,700	226,753,900	229,994,200
Circulation	25,057,500	25,082,400	24,832,000

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.	Differences.
Specie	$12,574,800	$16,883,200	Inc. $4,313,400
Legal tenders	59,451,700	59,535,100	Inc. 73,400
Total reserve	$72,026,500	$76,413,300	Inc. $4,386,800
Reserve required ag't deposits	$56,688,475	$57,498,550	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$15,388,025	$18,914,750	Inc. $3,576,725

The following table reflects the course of the markets, as shown by comparison of the highest, lowest, and closing prices of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange for the week, with the closing prices of the same securities for the corresponding week of last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Low'st.	Closing.	Nov. 15, 1873.
U. S. new 5s, coup., '81	11[illegible]½	111¾	112⅛	108
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112⅛	111¾	111⅞	110
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	118¾	118	118½	114
American Gold	110¾	110⅛	110¾	109⅛
Bills on L'don 60 ds.	$4 86½	$4 85½	$4 86¼	106¾
N. Y. C. & Hudson	102⅜	102	102¼	88⅝
Chi. & Rock Island	100¼	98⅝	100¼	89
Pacific Mail	45⅞	44¼	45½	28⅜
St. Paul Common	35⅝	34⅜	35⅝	29½
St. Paul Preferred	55¼	54	55¼	53
Western Union	80⅝	79⅛	80⅜	58⅝
Union Pacific	36⅝	35	35⅜	20⅞
Lake Shore	82⅝	81⅛	82⅛	67⅝
Toledo & Wabash	32⅜	30⅝	32⅛	40⅞
North-west Common	40⅞	38¾	40⅞	39⅞
North-west Preferred	57⅝	54¼	57⅝	63
Del. & Lackawanna	109⅜	109	109⅜	91
New-Jersey Central	107½	106½	107½	91
Panama	115	115	115	85½
Erie	29¾	28⅝	29¼	44⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	31⅝	30½	31¼	25½
C., C. & Ind. Central	11⅛	9¾	10	19⅞
Harlem	130½	130	130	109

The following are the imports at this port during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	Sept 19	$6,659,952
February	34,616,354	Sept. 26	7,503,092
March	42,448,552	Oct. 3	6,632,465
April	40,560,095	Oct. 10	6,479,189
May	40,532,709	Oct. 17	6,602,070
June	32,446,690	Oct. 24	4,760,918
July	28,257,774	Oct. 31	4,770,530
August	35,867,895	Nov. 7	7,771,028
Sept. 9	6,771,208	Nov. 14	6,092,737
Sept. 12	6,958,507		
Total since Jan. 1			$355,856,360
In corresponding period, 1873			349,246,858
In corresponding period, 1872			383,593,210

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January	$26,116,023	Sept. 19	$4,591,531
February	23,096,973	Sept. 27	4,354,724
March	24,965,895	Oct. 3	5,278,759
April	25,759,359	Oct. 10	8,866,219
May	35,661,012	Oct. 17	5,240,286
June	36,466,582	Oct. 24	5,552,953
July	29,959,116	Oct. 31	4,743,516
August	30,654,788	Nov. 7	5,236,120
Sept. 5	5,588,077	Nov. 14	5,161,241
Sept. 12	5,907,298		
Total since Jan. 1			$293,201,172
In corresponding period, 1873			257,589,197
In corresponding period, 1872			199,767,701
Gold, Nov. 14, 1874			110¾
Gold, Nov. 15, 1873			109⅛
Gold, Nov. 16, 1872			113⅝

The exports of Gold and Silver for the current calendar year have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	Sept. 19	$400,187
February	2,980,860	Sept. 26	4,354,724
March	2,527,822	Oct. 3	220,429
April	2,467,005	Oct. 10	206,762
May	12,775,800	Oct. 17	315,204
June	6,913,775	Oct. 24	448,058
July	2,798,150	Oct. 31	400,120
August	8,138,104	Nov. 7	328,484
Sept. 5	472,244	Nov. 14	737,459
Sept. 12	723,088		
Total since Jan. 1			$49,808,683
In corresponding period 1873			44,561,303
In corresponding period, 1872			65,857,957

The Custom receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office for the current calendar year, have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,201
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,608,006	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
August	13,827,030	August	4,927,700
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Sept. 12	2,892,000	Sept. 12	313,000
Sept. 19	2,440,000	Sept. 19	281,000
Sept. 26	2,515,700	Sept. 26	173,000
Oct. 3	2,386,100	Oct. 3	198,000
Oct. 10	2,383,000	Oct. 10	162,000
Oct. 17	1,966,060	Oct. 17	106,719
Oct. 24	2,057,400	Oct. 24	94,296
Oct. 31	2,097,000	Oct. 31	2,531,000
Nov. 7	1,549,000	Nov. 7	2,554,000
Nov. 14	1,722,700	Nov. 14	1,096,700
Tl. since Jan. 1	$104,828,016	Tl. since Jan. 1	$61,873,531
Same per'd '73	110,151,185	Same per'd '73	60,901,299
Same per'd '72	133,538,248	Same per'd '72	70,514,397

The Board of Managers of the Adams Express Company have declared a dividend of $2 per share, payable to stockholders Dec. 7, prox.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company earned $85,000 for the first week of November, 1874, against $68,629 for the corresponding week of 1873, the increase amounting to $16,371.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 14—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼@93⅜, and for the account, 93⅜. United States 10-40 Bonds, 104½.

6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £183,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 62½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped October, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped October and November, at 7⅝d.; do., do., shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton.—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland nothing below good ordinary. Shipped October and November at 7⅝d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling shipped November and December at 7⅞d.; do., do.; deliverable January and February at 7½d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Red Western Spring Wheat, 8s.@8s. 6d. per cental. Provisions.—Beef, 87s. 6d. per tierce for New Mess. Lard, 69s 6d. per cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Low Middling shipped December and January at 7¾d.

LONDON, Nov. 14—Evening—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Spanish Gold, 206½@207; American Gold, 215@216. Exchange easier; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 95@98 premium; short sight do., 100@102 premium; 60 days, gold, 115@117; short sight do., 118@121 premium; on London, 142@145 premium; on Paris, 116@118 premium.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,091 bales; gross, 2,475 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 116,037 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 1,475 bales; gross, 1,478 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,099 bales; sales, 1,950 bales; stock, 55,416 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; generally held higher; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13⅜c.; net receipts, 2,225 bales; shipments, 964 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 34,120 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.@13½c.; net receipts, 2,939 bales; gross, 2,970 bales; exports coastwise, 377 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 45,721 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 14.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,476 bales: exports coastwise, 607 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 29,244 bales.

SHOCKING MURDER IN GEORGIA.

A letter from Sandersville, Washington County, Ga., to the Savannah *Advertiser*, dated Nov. 11, says: "A most shocking murder was committed in this county on Monday night last. As Rev. William C. Marean was sitting in his house, about 9 o'clock at night, reading, some unknown person came up to the window near which he sat and shot him through the head, the shot entering near the ear. Marean was, as I understand, reading out to his wife at the time of the shooting. His wife was sitting on one side of him and a little girl sitting on the other—all three reading out of the same paper. At an inquest held yesterday the jury brought in a verdict that Marean came to his death by a gunshot wound inflicted by some person unknown. There have been two negro boys arrested on suspicion, and are now in jail at this place, but, as I understand, there is but little ground for their arrest."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,562
Broom-corn, bales	6	Beef, pkgs	2,511
Beans, bbls	102	Pork, pkgs	187
Cotton, bales	5,074	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,774
Flour, bbls	17,659	Lard, tcs	1,072
Wheat, bushels	121,569	Butter, pkgs	3,936
Corn, bushels	59,860	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Oats, bushels	24,877	Cheese, pkgs	5,509
Rye, bushels	8,251	Rice, pkgs	39
Malt, bushels	1,000	Stearine, pkgs	78
Peas, bushels	270	Sumac, bags	200
Seed, bags	16	Starch, pkgs	2,025
Copper, bars	326	Sugar, bbls	216
Eggs, bbls	756	Skins, bales	121
Hops, bales	137	Tow, bales	7
Hides, No.	957	Tallow, pkgs	99
Hides, bdls	412	Tea, pkgs	9
Lead, pigs	1,216	Tobacco, hhds	88
Leather, sides	10,735	Tobacco, pkgs	290
Moss, bales	201	Wool, bales	40
Molasses, bbls	729	Whisky, bbls	307
Oil, bbls	249		

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at former figures. Pots quoted at $6 50@$6 75, and Pearl at $9 ₽ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in light demand, with Yellow quoted at 30c.@31c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The jobbing trade is fairly active, while in wholesale lines, business is comparatively slow and limited in amount. Supplies of seasonable goods are moderate, and values on really desirable styles of work are well maintained. Through the auction rooms less stock is being distributed, as the competition is mainly for styles suited to the local trade, whose purchases do not, as a rule, extend much beyond urgent wants. From Boston the latest report is to the effect that orders are for small lots, and the goods are wanted at once. Thick work and slippers are most sought for, but the trade purchase only to supply customers. The odds and ends of stocks find their way to the auction house, and manufacturers are cleaning up their factories. Business will necessarily be quiet for the next month, although some manufacturers of staple goods have orders for moderate quantities of Spring goods. The rubber trade has been quiet, and the shipments light for the season.

BRICKS—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the leading varieties of stock, on a somewhat stronger basis as to values. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $5 25@$5 75; Up River, $6 25 @$7 50; Haverstraw, $6 50@$8 50; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 per thousand.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale since our last, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c. Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb.

COAL—Trade has been generally restricted to meeting urgent wants; prices have not varied much. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $17@$18; do. Gas Cannel at $10@$12; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland soft at $6 25@ $6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ₽ ton.

COCOA—Has been in comparatively slack request since our last, with Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Quoted steadier, within yesterday's range; 2,000 bags Rio, by the Christine, sold at 18c., gold, closing out this cargo.

COTTON—Has been quoted firmer for early delivery on restricted offerings and a fair demand. The official figures, however have not been altered. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,098 bales, (of which 807 bales were placed on last evening,) including 512 bales to shippers, 496 bales to spinners, and 90 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅞c. ₽ lb. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive at an advance of ⅛c.@3-16c. ₽ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,500 bales, of which 8,700 bales were on last evening and 13,800 bales to-day, with 2,600 more bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options, closing at 14¾c.; December, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; January, 15 3-16c.@15 7-32; February, 15½c.@15 17-32c.; March, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; April, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; May, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; June, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c., and July 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c. ₽ lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 5.074 bales, including 2,331 bales from Norfolk, 1,198 bales from Charleston, 797 bales from New-Orleans, and 748 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 17,061 bales.... The week's exports hence have been 15,430 bales. Also 104 bales Sea Island.... The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 391,446 bales, (including 326,508 bales to Great Britain and 65,938 bales to the Continent,) against 283,634 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been quite moderately sought after, at generally unaltered quotations.

DYE-WOODS—Have been in fair request at full and buoyant prices generally, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22 50@$23, currency; Jamaica do., $23; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $175, gold, ₽ ton. Offerings of stock very moderate.

FERTILIZERS—Have not attracted much attention, though in most instances the advantage as to prices has been in favor of buyers.

FRUITS—The market has been rather quiet. Layer Raisins have been offered at easier figures; Valencia Raisins firm. Trade generally less active. Sales, 1,500 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 90@$2 95; 1,800 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 70@$3 85; 4,000 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 300 bbls. Currants, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; 100 bags Sicily Filberts; 500 cases Figs, on private terms; 30 casks Turkey Prunes, at 12¼c. for new; 250 cases Sardines, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Under less urgent offerings of stock, especially of Shipping and Trade Extras, State and Western Flour shows firmness to-day, influenced also, in part, by the sharp advance in Wheat. Business has been again quite active, in good part for forward delivery, and holders, in several instances, report having obtained an advance of 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl. on yesterday's quotations, closing quite firmly. The main dealings have been in Shipping and Trade Extras, and, to a liberal extent, in new Minnesota product. Superfine and No. 2 stock quoted also firmer, on limited offerings and a fair demand. The sales since our last have been 21,600 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 20@$3 85; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 50, chiefly at $4 10@ $4 15 for good, and $4 50 for very fancy; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$6; very poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $4 75@$5 15, mainly at $4 90@$5 15; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $4 80@$5 60, mainly at $5 20@$5 35; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous revised range.... Included in the sales have been 11,250 bbls. shipping Extras, including Minnesotas, for prompt delivery, partly for the West Indies, on the basis of our quotations. And for forward delivery; sales have been made of 4,000 bbls. New Minnesota Extras, first half of December option, at $5 20 ₽ bbl., free on board.... Southern Flour in moderately active request at about former figures, closing steadier; sales 1,700 bbls.... Rye Flour again higher and in good demand; sales 600 bbls., chiefly Superfine, at $5 25@ $5 60, the latter rate for choice.... Corn Meal steady and fairly active; 1,070 bbls. sold, including 500 bbls. about fair Western Yellow, at $4 15 ₽ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour quoted up to $3 25@$3 75 ₽ 100 lbs., on a better inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted at 2c.@3c. a bushel higher on Spring, and 3c.@4c. a bushel dearer in the instance of the better grades of Winter, on reduced offerings and a brisk demand, mainly on export account; but the later dealings on 'change indicated rather less firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 184,000 bushels (part from store and to arrive soon) at $1 14@ $1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing with $1 14 quoted as about the best price obtainable for prime samples, though the principal holders were asking the extreme advance; $1 13, in part, for new No. 2 Minnesota Spring; $1 16 for very choice do.; $1 11@$1 12 for good to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 09@$1 11 for fair to very choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 10 for prime samples, afloat; $1 06@$1 11 for the range No. 3 Spring, the latter for choice Milwaukee; $1 15@$1 20 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 16@$1 29 as the extremes, for No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 27 for prime old, in store, and $1 16@$1 18 for low grade car stock; $1 05@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 20@$1 28 for ordinary to very choice Red Western, the latter rate for a boat load to arrive soon; $1 27@ $1 32 for Amber Western, the latter rate for extra choice; $1 30@$1 42 for White Western, the latter an extreme for very choice; and $1 28 for Amber Tennessee, in store. Subsequently, 24,000 bushels prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive next week, sold at $1 15, which was stronger.... Corn has been also in active demand, partly on export account, at rather stronger prices, with sales reported since our last of 182,000 bushels at 92c.@94½c. for sound old mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 94½c. for prime, afloat, and 92¾c.@93c. for prime to choice in store; 87c.@89c. for new mixed do., mostly at 89c. for prime; and $1 02 for White Western.... Rye, quoted stronger, and in good demand, mostly for export. Sales, 8,500 bushels Canada, in bond, to arrive, at 95c.; and 8,500 bushels do., on private terms, quoted at the close at 96c.... Barley in fair demand, with choice stock held more firmly. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels choice two-rowed State at $1 38; 2,500 bushels four-rowed do., to arrive, at $1 48; 20,000 bushels Danubian, to arrive, at $1 30, and 16,000 bushels prime to very choice German, to arrive, at $1 60@$1 68.... Malt and Peas essentially unchanged.... Buckwheat quoted firmer, but quiet; small lots of State sold at 80c. ₽ bushel.... Oats have been fairly active and quoted stronger in price, the demand having been mostly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels at 64½c.@66½c. for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at 65c.@66¾c. for prime, afloat, the inside price for stock to arrive on Monday; 65c. for prime do., in store; 65½c.@67½c. for poor to strictly prime White Western; 65c. for Mixed State, afloat. Also 10,000 bushels prime Mixed Chicago, seller November, at 66c. ₽ bushel.... Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unchanged.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 23,124 bbls. Flour, 328,496 bushels Wheat, 191,211 bushels Corn, 57,752 bushels Rye, and 22,621 bushels Peas.... The stock of Grain on the State canals, to-day, embraced 1,451,400 bushels Wheat, 409,800 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Rye, 490,200 bushels Barley, and 335,000 bushels Oats.

HEMP—Has been quoted about steady as to values, but the recent dealings have been comparatively unimportant. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220 and $275 for dressed. ₽ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5½c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2½c.@2¼c., currency, ₽ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.; sales, 500 bales Manila Hemp on private terms; 600 bales Sisal at 5½c., gold; and 2,500 bales Jute Butts, reported at 2⅛c., currency, 90 days' credit.

HIDES—There has been a freer movement noted in this line, with prices quoted steady. The week's receipts have been 97,085 Hides; sales, 85,570 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 12,885 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@22½ lbs., part at 25c gold, 4 months; 2,910 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½@ 28 lbs., on private terms; 2,675 Dry Entre Rios, 21@23 lbs., at 24¼c. gold 4 months; 1,195 Dry Entre Rios, Seconds, 22½ lbs., on private terms; 19,510 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., at 25c. gold, 2 to 4 months; 4,595 Dry Montevideo, Seconds, 23 lbs., on private terms; 3,800 Dry Rio Grande, 20¾ lbs., at 24¼c. gold, 4 months; 300 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, 21 lbs., on private terms; 6,190 Dry Orinoco, 20@22 lbs., at 25c. gold, 60 days, usual selection; 6,810 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., at 21c.@22c., gold, 60 days; 4,510 Dry Truxillo, 15 to 16 lbs., at 21½c., gold, 60 days; 4,110 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., at 22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,000 Dry Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 4,855 Dry Texas, Western and Southern, 15 to 22 lbs., 900 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 to 11 lbs., 1,885 Dry-salted Matamoras, 34 lbs., 650 Wet-salted Honduras and Sisal, 40 lbs., 3,490 Wet-salted Texas, Western and Southern, 40 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 1,850 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 11¼c., currency; 1,550 City Slaughter, Bulls and Kips, 20 to 90 lbs., on private terms. And to-day, 9,000 Buenos Ayres, 3,800 Rio Grande, 4,000 Entre Rios, 2,500 Montevideo, 4,595 Montevideo seconds, 1,000 Dry Tampico, 1,400 Dry and 170 Dry-salted Matamoras, 600 Dry Salted and 150 Wet-salted Texas, on private terms, and 13,400 Montevideo at 25c., gold, 4 months' credit. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 242,000 Hides and 1,419 bales do., against 105,400 Hides and 597 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been moderately active, with a fair inquiry noted for supplies for home use, and further, comparatively, purchases and shipments for the English markets. Values rule firm on the basis of our quotations, with very choice and fancy lots quoted higher than our figures. American, crop 1874, quoted 35c.@ 45c., the latter an extreme; American, crop 1873, 15c. @25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ₽ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 2,530 bales, and since Sept 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 24,472 bales, against 7,528 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 1,112 bales, and since Sept. 1, 7,941 bales.

LEATHER—The recent arrivals from the tanneries have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, who have been purchasing less freely, as well for manufacturing and home trade purposes as for export. Supplies have been augmented slightly, and assortments have been made rather more complete and satisfactory. Holders of really desirable qualities have shown confidence, and have not been urgent in their offerings. Hemlock Tannages have been moving moderately. A limited business has been noted in Oak Tannages, at about late figures. Union Crop has been quiet, but quoted steady. Some increase is noted in the call for Upper stock. Harness Leather is attracting rather more attention. Other kinds generally inactive.

METALS—A fairly active business has been noted in Ingot Copper at full prices, with sales of 400,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 22½c.@22⅝c. for early deliveries, and 23c. for January.... Copper products have been moderately sought after, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 22½c.@23c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do., at 28c. ₽ lb.... Scotch Pig-iron has been in fair demand in a jobbing way at steady rates, with sales reported of 100 tons Coltness, at $41; 50 tons Glengarnock at $40, and 120 tons Eglinton at $37. We quote: Eglinton at $37; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $41@$42. American Pig-iron has been in liberal supply at recently modified prices, without leading to much activity. Sales have been reported of 600 tons No. 1 Thomas, part at $28, 200 tons Lehigh, and 450 tons other kinds on private terms. Wrought Scrap-iron has been quiet and weak in price. Iron Rails have been depressed as to values, on a quite moderate demand. We quote: American Pig, $26 50@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$26 50; Forge, $22 50@$25; English Rails at $48@$50, gold; American Rails, at works, $55@ $58; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $30@ $32 ₽ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@ 15¼c., gold.... Pig-lead has been in very slack demand, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 80, and American at $6 27½@$6 35, gold, with sales reported of 150 tons; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c.... Spelter has been quiet at $6 80@$7 12½c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery.... American Steel inactive at unchanged prices.... Regulus Antimony has been salable and steady on the basis of 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ₽ lb.... Shot quoted firm at 9c. @9½c. ₽ lb.... Pig-tin has been held more firmly, with Straits quoted at the close up to 21¾c.; English, 21½c., and Refined and Banca at 25½c.; English at 21½c.@21¾c., gold; but the market has been quiet. Sales, 100 slabs Straits at 21¼c., gold, ₽ lb. Tin-plates have been quiet, but quoted about as before. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 75; I. C. Coke, $7 25 @$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½.... Zinc has been in moderate demand on the basis of 8⅞c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Of new crop New-Orleans, 118 bbls. prime to choice sold at 62c.@64c. ₽ gallon; market otherwise dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin more actively sought after on the reduced basis of $2 20@2 25 for Strained: sales, since our last, 8,300 bbls. on private terms; and 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4 50 ₽ 280 lbs.... Tar and Pitch unchanged.... Spirits Turpentine, quiet and rather easier in price; sales 90 bbls. merchantable at 35c.@35½c.; 100 bbls., buyer December, at 36c. ₽ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in pretty fair demand chiefly for export, with Western quoted on the basis of $46 50 @$47, currency, ₽ ton. City nominal. The week's receipts have been 5,137 pkgs.; exports, 15,014.

PETROLEUM—Very dull throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted weak at 5 1-16c.... Refined here at 10⅞c.@ 11c., and at Philadelphia at 10⅜c.... Refined, in cases, 16½c.... City Naphtha, 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted firm, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. Western on private terms; quoted at $20 25@$20 50. And for forward delivery, of new packing, 250 bbls., February option, at $20 25. Other kinds nominal.... Dressed Hogs wanted, with City quoted up to 8½c.@8⅜c.... Cut Meats are rather steadier, with sales of 22,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range.... Bacon in moderate demand, with 250 bxs. City Long Clear reported sold, in lots, at 10¾c.@10⅞c. For forward delivery, Long and Short Clear, December and January, quoted at 10¼c.; Short Clear, same options, at 10½c.; Short Rib, late November and December option, offering at 10½c.... Lard has been quoted lower for early delivery on increased offerings, and a moderate demand. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 300 tcs. New Western Steam at 15¼c.; 150 tcs. to arrive within two weeks, at 14⅝c.; 30 tcs. City Steam at 15c., with Refined, for the Continent, quoted at 15½c. And for forward delivery an active business has been reported at advanced prices, of Western Steam, 150 tcs., November option, at 14¾c.; 5,000 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 13c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c. asked; 3,750 tcs., seller six months, at 12⅞c.@13⅛c., closing at 13 1-16; 750 tcs., January and February, at 13c., quoted at the close at 13⅛c. asked; 500 tcs. February at 13⅛c.; and of Refined 100 tcs., December option, at 13½c.; and for Western delivery, 1,009 tcs., Western steam, deliverable at Cincinnati, part at 13½c.; and 1,000 tcs. do., at Chicago, on private terms. .... Beef unchanged; 50 tcs. sold.... Butter and Cheese without important alteration.... The week's exports hence for European ports have been 862 pkgs. Pork, 4,782 pkgs. Beef, 5,005 bxs. Bacon, 4,413 pkgs. Lard, 15,127 bxs. Cheese, and 461 pkgs. Butter.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive and nominal. receipts, 253 bales; sales, 4,300 lbs. Angostura, 3,300 lbs. Guatemala, and 3,000 lbs. Central American on private terms.... Goat have been quoted about steady, on a moderate business; receipts, 408 bales; sales, 86 bales Mexican and 15 bales Maracaibo on private terms. We quote (nominally) Guatemala Deer, 60c.@62½c.; Central American, trimmed, 50c.@55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 55c.@60c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c.@52½c., currency, ₽ lb.... Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₽ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw dull and weak, quoted on the basis of 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good refining. Sales were made of 220 hhds. refining Cuba on private terms, and of old sales 540 hhds. Cuba have been just made public. Refined essentially unchanged.

TALLOW—Rather easier, on a moderately active business. Sales equal to 170,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., the latter an extreme, closing at 8 15-16c. for strictly prime. The week's exports hence have been 318 hhds. .... Stearine lower and irregular; Western, for early delivery, available at 18c.; for forward delivery, recent sales, (not previously reported) embraced 800 tcs. January to March at 14c.@14⅛c. ₽ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for supplies, chiefly of Kentucky Leaf and Spanish product, within the range of previous quotations, but the market lacks much of the animation and buoyancy so characteristic of the dealings up to a week ago. The extreme views of holders operate to some extent against free purchases, whether for home use or for shipment, though the week's engagements of ocean freight-room, on berth and charter, have been indicative of a fair export movement. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 550 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@22c.; 200 cases Seed Leaf, sundry growths, at 6½c.@55c., and 1,300 bales Havana at 85c. @1 15 ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Firm, but quiet; sales, 100 bbls. at $1 05; and 55 bbls. Alcohol, at equal to $1 04 ₽ proof gallon.

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement has been quite moderate, checked, in part, by the advanced prices claimed for Flour, Wheat, Cotton, and Lard, as also by the lighter offering of room by sail and steam, and the firmer views of ship-owners. The chartering business has been more animated, and rates are quoted somewhat stronger, with the main inquiry for tonnage suited to the Grain, Petroleum, Cotton, and Lumber business.... For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5d. ₽ bushel, with Cotton quoted at 9-32d. ₽ lb. bid, and, by steam, 150 pks. Butter and 1,100 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 400 bxs. Bacon at 25s. ₽ ton; 300 tcs. Beef and 3,500 Staves on private terms, and 1,050 bbls. Apples at 3s. 9d.@4s., mainly at 4s., ₽ bbl. Also a British steam-ship, 806 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 7-16d.; a British bark, with about 2,200 bales Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 13-32d., with option of the Continent, and a ship, with Cotton, from Galveston, reported on the basis of 9-16d. ₽ lb.... For London, by sail, 1,300 Oars at ⅜d. ₽ running foot, with Flour quoted at 2s. per bbl., and Resin at 2s.@2s. 6d. per 280 lbs. Also, a Norwegian bark, 247 tons, hence with Flour, on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 300 bags Clover Seed at 30s.; 400 boxes Bacon, in lots, at 25s. per ton; and 2,500 bbls. Apples at 4s. per bbl.... For Bristol, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 17d. per standard bushel; 150 packages Provisions at 30s.; 500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₽ ton; 1,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl. Also an Austrian bark, 527 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 3s. 6d.; another, 407 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do. at 3s. 9d., with option of Cardiff, Newport, or Swansea, at 3s. 7½d. ₽ quarter, and £10 gratuity, and an Italian bark, 617 tons, hence, with 4,000 quarters do. at 3s. 5d.... For Falmouth direct, an Italian bark, 437 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. ₽ quarter. .... For the United Kingdom direct, an American schooner, 725 tons, (to arrive,) with Deals, from Pascagoula, at £6.... For Londonderry, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 3s. 3d. ₽ bbl.... For an Irish port, direct, an Italian bark, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,850 quarters grain, at 3s. 7d. ₽ quarter.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 547 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d.; another, 527 tons, (now here,) with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₽ quarter.... For Antwerp, by steam, 2,500 Staves on private terms.... For Bremen, by sail, equal to 200 tons Provisions and some Tobacco, reported on private terms; also, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard, 250 pks. Tobacco, and 500 pks. Merchandise, at late rates; also, three German barks, 655, 424, and 310 tons, reported as placed on the berth, hence for general cargo; and a German ship, 568 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d ₽ bbl., with option of Hamburg.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 100 bbls. Beef at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl.... For the Baltic, a German bark, 420 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Savannah, at ⅝d. ₽ lb.... For Alicante, or Valencia, a Norwegian brig, 247 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₽ bbl., and 1,500 cases do., at 18c. ₽ case.... For Rio Janeiro, a bark about 460 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 ₽ bbl.; and another with Lumber, from Brunswick, Ga., at $18, gold, net.... For Jamaica, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $9, gold.... For Bombay, an American ship, 1,400 tons, with Ice, from Boston, on private terms.... For Calcutta and Madras, an American ship, 1,573 tons, with Ice, from Boston, reported at about 20 rupees.... For Batavia, an American bark, 900 tons, with Ice, from Boston, on private terms.... For Barbados, a schooner, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $12, gold.... For Havana, an American bark, 507 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, reported at $2,250, currency; another, 485 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $2,200, currency; two schooners, 640 and 525 tons, with do. from Philadelphia, at $1,200 net, and $1,400 gross, respectively. .... For Martinique, a schooner, 510 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, at $2,400 net; and another, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $9 currency.... For Port Adelaide, a British ship, 609 tons, hence, with general cargo, (a recharter,) equal to about 32s. 6d.... For Melbourne, an American bark, 405 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to about 30s.... For the North side of Cuba, and back an American schooner, 459 tons, (three trips,) reported at $5, for Sugar.... For Cardenas, a schooner, 160 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,250.... For Philadelphia, a British bark, 584 tons, with general cargo, from Leghorn, at $5,000; a schooner, with Lumber from Jacksonville, and another, with do., from St. Mary's at $7.... For Camden, N. J., a schooner, reported from Wacamaw River, at $8.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Lake and Rail imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 97,852 bushels; Corn, 57,900 bushels; Oats, 38,600 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 84,738 bushels; Corn, 45,961 bushels. Forwarders generally have determined not to ship through after to-morrow, the weather being cold, and ice making nightly. Rail exports—Wheat, 28,893 bushels; Corn, 50,453 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@ $7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat steady; sales 3,000 bushels Duluth Spring at $1 02@$1 10; 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at 98c.@99c. Corn quiet; sales 10,000 bushels Old No. 2 Western at 84c.; 2,000 bushels High Mixed Toledo at 77c.@78c. Oats dull and scarce; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley firm; Western, $1 28@$1 30; Canada, $1 40@$1 50. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Provisions—Dressed Hogs, $8 50; Mess Pork, $22; Short Cut, $21; Extra Clear, $23. Lard, 14c. in tcs.; tubs and kegs, 14½c.; Hams, 12c.; Shoulders, 10c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12c.; Smoked Beef, 15c.; Beef Tongues, $6.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, 95c.; No. 2 do., 89c.@89⅛c., cash; 89⅝c., December; 90⅝c., January; No. 3 Spring, 84c.@85c.; rejected, 79c.@80c. Corn in fair demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 74¾c., cash; 72½c. bid all the year; rejected, old, 72c.@73c.; new, 67c.@68c.; High Mixed, 75½c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 49¾c., cash; 49⅜c. all the year; rejected, 46c.@48c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 86c.@87c. Barley in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 30, cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 15@ $1 20. Pork in fair demand and higher, at $18 25 cash, $18 20 all the year, $18 50 February. Lard in fair demand and higher, at 13¾c. cash, $12 46 all the year. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky active and higher, at 99c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed firm at above prices; Corn dull and declining, at 74⅛c.@74½c. cash, 72¾c. all the year; Oats easier, at 49½c. November, 49⅛c. all the year. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Clover-seed in fair demand at $8 62½@$9 25. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour in improved demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 25@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6; high grades, $7@$8. Wheat prime in demand, other grades neglected; Red, $1 19@ $1 20; Amber, $1 23@$1 26; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye held at $1 01@$1 03. Corn firmer; Yellow, 92½c. for old; 80c.@85c. for new; mixed, old, 92c. Oats in improved demand: White, 63c.@63½c. Provisions are looking up. Mess Pork, $22. Hams, in pickle, 11¼c.@ 11¾c. Beef Hams, 17c.; Smoked Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard, 15c.@15¼c. Petroleum easy; Refined, 10⅞c.; Crude, 8c.@8⅛c., in bbls.; 4⅞c. in bulk. Whisky held at $1. Butter firm; choice grades; New-York State and Bradford County, choice, 38c.@40c.; Western, prime, 32c.@34c.; choice Western rolls, 32c.@33c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York and fine Western, 16c.@16½c.; Western, prime, 14c.@15¼c.; New-York, prime, 14½c.@15¼c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, 30c.@ 32c.; Western 29c.@30c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—Cotton firmer; low Middling, 14c.@14¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong and in good demand; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 25; No. 1 Red Western, $1 20@$1 22; No. 2 do., $1 17@$1 18; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 15; Rejected, $1 10; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 28; Amber do., $1 30@$1 33; White do., $1 12@$1 32. Corn strong; stock light; White Southern, 75c.@83c.; Yellow Southern, 78c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 87c. Oats firmer and higher; Southern, 65c.@67c.; Western Mixed, 62c.@63c.; do. White, 64c.@65c. Rye firmer and higher at 92c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Pork nominally $21. Bulk Meats unchanged. Bacon buoyant, very strong, and in good demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c. @15c. Lard firm; Refined, 15c. Western Butter unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal. Whisky excited; prices higher, with small sales at $1 04@$1 05.

OSWEGO, Nov. 14.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat firm; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17; 4,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1; 2,400 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 10. No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 30; Extra do., $1 35. Corn quiet; new High Mixed, 85c.@86c.; old do., 89c.@90c. Barley firm but quiet; Canada held at $1 50. Corn-meal, $37 for Bolted, $36 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21@$23; Middlings, $28, ₽ ton. Canal Freights 1c. higher; Wheat, 9c.; Corn and Rye, 8½c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 18,700 bushels; Barley, 45,800 bushels; Peas, 10,500 bushels; Lumber, 967,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Barley, 55,000 bushels; Lumber, 481,000 feet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No. 3 Red Fall, 95c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 03½@$1 04. Corn lower; No. 2 Mixed, 68c. Oats higher; No. 2, 54½c.@55c. Barley firm and active; No. 2 Spring, $1 30. Rye better; sales at 87c.@89c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork firm at $19 25@$19 50, spot; $19, February. Dry salted Meats and Bacon firm; Cut—only a jobbing trade done. Lard nominally unchanged. Live Hogs firm and active; packing lots, $6 25@$6 90; choice, $6 90@$7 10. Cattle unchanged; only low grades offering. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; Ear, 61c.@62c.; Shelled, 64c.@65c. Oats firmer and higher at 55c.@58c. Rye quiet at 96c. Barley firm and unchanged. Lard firm; Kettle sold at 13¾c. at country points, next week's delivery. Bulk Meats quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon firm and scarce; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 14c.; Green Meats firm; shoulders, 6¾c.@ 7c.; Sides, 9½c.; Hams, 10½c@10⅝c. Whisky firm and in good demand at 97c. Live Hogs firm and higher; medium to fair Packing, $6 90@$7 10; good Packers' and extra Butchers', $7 25@$7 50, mostly at $7 25@ $7 35.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; No. 1, $1.01; No. 2, 92½c.; November, 89½c.; December, 88¾c. Oats firmer and in fair demand; No. 2, regular, 48¾c.; do. fresh, 49c. Corn lower; No. 2, Mixed, 76c. Rye steadier and more active; No. 1, 91c. Barley firm and higher; No. 2, Spring, cash, and all the year, $1 33; December, $1 34; No. 3, Spring, scarce at $1 12. Provisions very firm; Pork firm at $18 50 for prime. Lard 13¾c@14c. Meats scarce and firm; Long Cut Hams 11c.; Green Hams, 9¾c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 4,800 bbls; Wheat 83,000 bushels; Shipments—Flour, 7,500 bbls; Wheat, 80,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet. Oats steady but quiet. Corn higher for lots of old; sales, one car at 92c.; 2,000 bushels at 94c. Barley active and firm; sales, 10 cars No. 2 Canada on private terms; 29 cars, in lots, at $1 41½@$1 42; $1 43@$1 45 for No. 2 State, four-rowed; $1 52 for No. 1 State, four-rowed, at the Susquehanna railroad depot; 2,800 bushels Mixed at $1 35; 4,500 bushels No. 2 State, four-rowed, at $1 45; 2,500 No. 2 State, two-rowed, at $1 35; State Barley at the close was quoted at $1 35 for two-rowed No. 2; $1 45@$1 47 for four-rowed No. 2; the lots on the market may be quoted as held at $1 54@$1 62 for No. 2 to choice Toronto. Malt steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—Pork—71 bbls. received and sold at $25@$25 25. Lard—Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 15½c. Sugar dull and declining; inferior, 4½c.@ 5½c.; common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@ 7¼c.; prime, 7½c.@7⅝c. Molasses dull and declining; Centrifugal, 40c.@42c.; fair, 46c.; prime to choice, 50c. @54c. Coffee quiet and lower; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c.; stock in first hands, 9,500 bags; in dealers' hands, 1,200 bags. The *Price Current* gives the following stock on hand to-day: Pork, 14 bbls.; Lard, 6 tcs. and 1,700 kegs; Bacon, 600 cks.; Hams, 180 tcs.; Dry-salted Meats, 24 cks. Gold, 110⅜. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛c. discount; Sterling, $5 34.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17½; No. 3, $1 15; Extra, $1 17¾; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 09; December, $1 09½; No. 1 Red, $1 11; No. 2, spot, $1 07; January, $1 10. Corn firm; new High Mixed, spot, 68¾c.; November, 68c.; December, 67c.; May, 74c.; low Mixed, 76½c. Oats steady; No. 2, spot and November, 52½c.; White, 54¼c. Freights firm and unchanged. Clover-seed held at $5 30; bid, $5 25. Receipts—17,000 bushels Wheat, 63,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—28,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 800; market active to the extent of offerings; prices firm and unchanged; shipments, 1,500. Live Hogs active; receipts, 25,000; prices firm for good grades and a shade easier for common; the entire range is $5 65@ $6 85 for inferior to extra, with most sales at $6 25@ $6 65; shipments, 11,000. Sheep—Receipts, 500; marker quiet and unchanged; shipments, 800.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 14.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $20. Bacon—None here. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Lard—Tierce, 14c.@14½c.; keg, 15c. Whisky, 96c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 14.—Flour, $4 50@$4 55. Corn active and higher at 90c. Oats dull at 65c. Pork lower at $21. Lard easier at 14¾c.@15¾c. Bulk Meats scarce; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Bacon scarce; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15½c.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red, $1 06. Corn firm and better; New Ear, on track, 61c. Oats in improved demand; No. 1 State, 55c.; No. 2, 53c.; White, 56c. Petroleum steady; Standard White, in car lots, 9¼c.; Legal Test, 11¼c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 14.—Flour steady at $3 50@$6. Wheat steady. Corn steady at 64c.@65c.; old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats steady at 50c.@52c. Rye steady at 85c.@86c. Barley steady at $1 20@ $1 25. Live Hogs higher and in fair demand at $6 40 @$6 75; Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,800.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 14⅝. Corn dull and declining at 80c.@81c. Oats in good demand at 51½c.@52c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 14.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 33½c. Resin firm; Strained, $1 95. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 60; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar steady at $1 90.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—The demand for Wool the past week does not indicate any improvement in the market, but prices have been well sustained, and while no material advance is looked for there is a very confident feeling that Wool is now as low as it will be for some time to come. There has been considerable inquiry for fine Wools, but without resulting in any considerable sales. Buyers are evidently getting short of fine stock. Some purchases of XX Fleeces could be made at 53c.@54c., but the most desirable lots are held at 55c. and upward; 156,000 lbs. Ohio and Pennsylvania have been sold during the week, including all grades up to XXX at 52½c.@57½c. ₽ lb., and holders of fine Wools are more confident of a favorable change than for some time past. Pulled Wool is coming forward more freely, and stocks are beginning to accumulate. Prices are gradually settling down, with increased supplies. In Spring California there has been a fair business doing, the sales, including some 208,000 lbs. at 25½c.@ 40c. ₽ lb., as to quality, the latter price for small lots of very choice. Fall California is dull and unsalable, except at very low prices. Scourers report the condition of the Fall clip worse than ever before in burrs and seeds, a large portion of it shrinking 70 ₽ cent. The sales of the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium, X, XX, and XXX, at 52½c.@57½c. ₽ lb.; Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@52c.; Wisconsin and other Fleeces, 45c.@51c.; Washed, Combing, and Delaine, 57c.@62½c.; Unwashed Combing, 45c.; Unwashed and unmerchantable, 20c.@42½c.; Tub-washed, 52½c.@60c.; scoured, 50c.@95c.; Super and X Pulled, 38c.@57½c.; Spring California, 25½c.@ 40c.; Fall California, 20c.@28c.; Baby, 22½c.@35c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The principal event in the market during the past week was the sale at auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co. on Tuesday of the large and handsome house with lot 117 feet deep, No. 425 Fifth avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-eighth street, for $145,000. The price realized, although not high, may be termed very fair. The other auctions of the week were of little importance, and excited only the attention of those interested in the foreclosure proceedings affecting the property. The total value of city real estate sold for the week ending with Saturday, November 14, amounts to $244,315, as against $109,620, the figures for the previous week. As to the market generally little can be said, for business remains dull and no improvement in affairs is as yet shown.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract the four-story high stoop brick house, 25 by 60, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 42 Fifth avenue, near Tenth street, for $40,000.

We would call particular attention to the proposed sale in Brooklyn to-morrow, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., of 1,000 Ocean Park way lots, by order of Turner Brothers, and to the sale at the Exchange, in this City, on Thursday, by A. H. Muller & Son, of 340 Twenty-third Ward lots belonging to the Dater estate. Both of these transactions are of real importance.

Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, architects, No. 63 East Forty-first street, the builders during the past ten years of some of our finest City residences, offer for sale upon a rather novel plan the six new first-class brown stone front houses Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East Forty-fourth street, and Nos. 18 and 20 East Fifty-seventh street. Upon each of these houses an upset price has been placed, which is stated, and which is from $10,000 to $15,000 less than the cost of production. Sealed bids will be received for all or a single one of these houses, in any amount over the upset price, up to 12 M. on the 24th inst., and to the highest bidder will the property be awarded. The plan is simple and fair, and should succeed. Pamphlets containing full information concerning the project, with diagram of houses can be obtained at the office of the architect.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, (all but two, which are to be held in Brooklyn,) taking place at the Exchange, in this city, are as follows:

To-day, Monday, Nov. 16.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 81.1 on Barrow street, south side, 111 feet west of Asylum street. Also similar sale, same referee, of a building, with lease of lot 23.4 by about 97, on Broadway, east side, 46.8 feet south of 9th street; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated Nov. 1, 1873; term, 21 years; ground rent, $3,000 per annum.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 18.4 by 100.8 on East 90th street, south side 156.3 feet east of Avenue A.

Tuesday, Nov. 17.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between the Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth street, known as the "Barney Powers tract." Also similar sale, Thomas J. Sanson, Esq., Referee, of a right, title, and interest in the leasehold premises on Sixth avenue, south-west corner of Forty-seventh street, being a plot of ground 100.2 by 125, with factory building thereon.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the premises No. 231 East Thirty-eighth street, north side, 381.9 feet east of Third avenue, embracing a lot 21.3 by 98.9 by 28.8 by —, with a five-story brick house 18.6 by 60 upon the front thereof and a two-story brick stable in rear. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 115 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 54 Greenwich street and No. 55 Washington street, comprising a lot 27.10 by 164.16 by 28.2 by 166.2, running through from street to street, 133.3 feet north of Morris street, with buildings thereon; also the house, with lot 28.3 by 96.1, No. 52 Greenwich street, adjoining above. Also similar sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 61.5 by 100.1 by 57.11 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-sixth street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Abel Crook, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.9 by 100, on Second avenue, east side, 75.4 feet south of Forty-ninth street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 1,000 Ocean Park way lots, a splendid property, comprising eight entire blocks, bounded by Ocean Park way, Church and Coney Island avenues and Avenues C, B, and I, within 300 yards of Prospect Park, and just outside of the city limits, formerly owned by the old Dutch Church. This sale is made by order of Robert Turner, Esq., of Turner Brothers, and is announced as peremptory, the lots to be sold for what they will bring. Originally purchased to hold, the financial troubles of the past year have forced these lots into the market, and this being the case, capitalists will do well to attend the auction, for few chances for investment are presented of a more favorable character. The property is distant from Hamilton Ferry thirty-five minutes, and from Fulton Ferry fifty-five minutes, and to reach same buyers and others will take Coney Island horse-cars at either ferry every ten minutes.

Wednesday, Nov. 18.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brick house, 25 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 70 Norfolk street, east side, about 150 feet south of Delancey street. Also similar sale, Hon. William H. Leonard, Referee, of four full lots, together in size 100 by 100.5 on East Sixty-ninth street, north side, 305 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph P. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 275 feet west of First avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a lot, 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, south side, 540 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.2, on East Eightieth street, south side, 120 feet west of Madison avenue. Also,

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses with lots, each 20 by 75, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, west side, between Catharine and Le Roy streets.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on the south side of Twenty-second street. No description whatever of this property is contained in the legal notice.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the two-story and basement frame house, with plot, 46 by 100, No. 539 Classon avenue, Brooklyn, near Fulton street.

Thursday, Nov. 19.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Philip Dater, deceased, of 340 desirable lots, located in the new Twenty-third Ward of the City as annexed, about three miles from Central Park, being a part of the old well-known Dater Farm. The lots to be sold are situated respectively on One Hundred Fifth-second, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth, and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth streets, and on Westchester, Concord, Fenton, Beach, Prospect, and New avenues; most of which thoroughfares have been adapted and laid out. The auction is the most important held since last Spring, and the property being choice, it should bring out a large attendance of buyers.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, public auction sale of the four-story and basement brick house, 24.8 by 60, with lot 75 feet deep, No. 397 First avenue; and the two three-story brick houses, each 12.6 by 60, with lease of lot, 25 by 100, Nos. 47 and 49 West Thirteenth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William T. Horn, Esq., Referee, of 4 lots, each 25 by 99.11 on One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, south side, 150 feet west of the public road or Drive. Also similar sale, William H. Ryan, Esq., Referee, of 8 lots together, forming a plot in size, 100 by 123.8 by 101.3 by 205.10 on West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, north side, running through to One Hundred and Seventeenth street, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel C. Seymour, Esq., Referee, of 4 lots together, in size 35.8 by 204 by 42 by —, on West Seventy-eighth street, north side, running through to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet West of Ninth avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of a plot 42 by 75, with improvements, on East Tenth street, north side, 22 feet east of Dry Dock street.

Friday, Nov. 20.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 41 Park street, south side, between Pearl and Duane streets, embracing a lot 25 by 96.2 by 25 by 97.9, with front and rear buildings thereon.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Borse, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 84, on Two Hundred and Fifty-third street, south side, 54 feet east of First avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., referee, of a lot 25 by 46.4 by 30 by 67 on the old Boston road, adjoining land district school lot No. 1, Melrose, South, Twenty-third Ward.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of the leasehold premises Nos. 543 and 541 West Twenty-second street, north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue embracing a plot 50 by 98.9, with a two-story brick house 22 by 35 and a large frame building thereon. Lease from C. C. Moore estate; has twelve years to run, with renewal; ground rent $400 per annum.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 13.

Milton st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Courtlandt av., 25x100, Morrisania; Margaret, wife of Henry Scardefield, to Chauncey Smith	$3,500
63d st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of Madison av., 75x100.5; Anna A., wife of Richard D. Alliger, to James Earle	75,000
83d st., n. s., 368.9 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x102.2; J. McCool to C. Boller	18,000
97th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.11; Angeline S., wife of George W. Jay, to Margaret J., wife of John W. Siely	7,000
113th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.8x100.11; J. Spangenberg to W. Campbell	8,000
113th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x78.8, foreclosure; F. E. Barnard to T. McGuire	3,975
115th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x99.11; 116th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x99.11; Abby P. Olmstead to Mary Henrietta, wife of George W. Powers, and Alonso P. Woodruff	nom.
117th st., s. s., 220.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11, foreclosure; W. Sinclair, Referee, to S. Phillips	100
136th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Lincoln av., 25x100, Morrisania, foreclosure; Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to Henry Hunneker	3,350
Railroad av., e. s., north part of lot No. 46, map of Central Morrisania, 25x150; G. H. Purser to Estella R., wife of James A. Trimble	800
1st av., e. s., 41.5 ft. s. of 11th st., 17.9x94; Libby, wife of Frederick Schoen, Jr., to Louise, wife of Peter Kramer	nom.
1st av., w. s., 124.2 ft. s. of 47th st., 24.2x60; Jacob Shepard, Executor of Esther Shepard, to Isaac Solomon	18,000
8th av., s. w. corner of 123d st., runs w. 152.5 ft. to St Nicholas av., thence s. 236.10 ft. to n. s. of 122d st, thence e. 28.6 ft. to w. s. of 8th av., thence n. 201.10 ft., 1-6 part; Adolph L. Sanger to Meyer S. Isaacs	12,000
Boston road, n. w. corner of Woodruff av., 39.8 x17.8, both courses on road, x113x54x94.2; also, Boston road, w. s., 57.4 ft. n. of Woodruff av., 142.3x—x113, last lot being lot No. 2 Woodruff property, West Farms; Frank W. Angel to Edward E. C. Young	1,200
Old Macomb's Dam road, n. w. s., lots No. 311, 312, 325, 326, map Inwood, runs n. w. 225 ft. to s. e. s. Inwood av.; thence s. w. 50 ft., thence s. e. 225 ft. to said road; thence n. e. 50 ft.; Andrew J. Dam to Lavania A., wife of T. J. Coe	3,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Bond st., No. 7, ground floor, basement, and subcellar; 10 years, per year	6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.—Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects, No. 63 East 41st st., corner Park av., propose to offer until the 24th inst. six new elegant houses, at private bids, on a plan never before attempted. The houses are Nos. 3, 5, 9, and 11 East 44th st., between 5th and Madison avs., and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st., between 5th and Madison avs. A pamphlet containing plans of the houses, with full particulars and conditions of the sale, can be obtained on the premises, or at their office.

A FEW EXTRA CHOICE LOTS ON 72D st. Boulevard, between the grand entrances into Central Park and Riverside Park, for sale at a decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL owner.

NO. 51 WEST 42D ST., FACING RESERVOIR square.—This elegantly located and arranged four-story, high-stoop, medium-sized stone dwelling, with sunny, open yard, and stable in rear, for sale low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine st., and 31 East 17th st.

A BARGAIN.—BELOW PANIC PRICES, A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100; 46th st., near 5th av. Must be sold at once. Possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

OCEAN PARKWAY.
FROM PROSPECT PARK TO OCEAN.
Grandest Drive on American Continent.
1,000 LOTS, belonging to Robert Turner, of Turner Brothers.
AT UNRESERVED AUCTION, at 1 o'clock, on premises, TUESDAY, Nov. 17,
By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of No. 21 Park row, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

EXECUTORS' SALE—AT THE VILLAGE OF Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, on the main street; 4¾ acres of land, plenty of fruit, good buildings, in good order; near to depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of T. G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row; Furniture, &c., No. 37 Nassau st., New-York.
REAL ESTATE EVENT OF TWENTY YEARS!
RESULTS OF THE GREAT PANIC OF 1873.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF

1,000

OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,

FORMERLY OLD DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY, NEAR

PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN,

At unreserved and unlimited auction, on TUESDAY, NOV. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, (if stormy, next fair day,) by order of Robert Turner, Esq., of Messrs. Turner Brothers.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND!
COLOSSAL TENT!
HARRISON!
COLLATION!

The most extraordinary chance for speculative investment that has ever been offered since the foundation of Brooklyn, in 1642, for

REAL ESTATE IS DOWN AND OWNER MUST SELL for whatever the property will bring.

Look at the lots before the day of sale. Coney Island horse-cars will take you from Hamilton or Fulton Ferry every ten minutes daily to the ground, and an agent will be there to show it.

For maps and other information apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York; or No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP DATER, DECEASED.
THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY LOTS
IN THE NEW TWENTY-THIRD WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, as annexed, (formerly town of West Farms,)
THREE MILES from CENTRAL PARK,
Situate on 152d, 154th, and 156th sts.,
WESTCHESTER AVENUE,
CONCORD, TINTON, BEACH, PROSPECT, AND NEW AVENUES.
To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

This property is in the immediate vicinity of the estates of Messrs. Faile, Spofford, Denison, and Barretto, and about one and a quarter miles from Harlem Bridge, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
SEVENTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE.
Descriptive maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.
WETMORE & BOWNE, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers,
Will sell at Auction,
THURSDAY, NOV. 19,
at 12 O'CLOCK, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following property:

FIRST AVENUE.—No. 397, the four-story and basement brick house, size 24 feet 8¼ inches wide by 60 deep, lot 24.8¼x75. And the very valuable leasehold property on

WEST THIRTEENTH STREET—Nos. 47 and 49, the two three-story brick dwellings, size 12½x60 each, lot 25x104. For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LEASE.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $14,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO RENT—A NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house on 134th st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a low figure. Apply to A. & W. CHAPIN & BRO., Lumber-yard, 23d st., corner 11th av.

A VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE house to rent, 2d av., near Stuyvesant square; good order; rent greatly reduced; an offer wanted.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS, IN WILliamsburg, near South Seventh Street Ferry: private house. L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.
No. 20 UNION PLACE, Nov. 12, 1874.
JOSEPH W. PATTERSON, Esq., was this day elected Treasurer of this institution.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses.	Total amount of receipts.	Total amount of expenditures.	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed.	Amount of costs.	Amount distributed.	Date of letters of administration.
CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.										
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L.I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vincent Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			*228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1863.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		236 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 70				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Lenz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		1,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.
CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.										
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	34 25				December 31, 1872.
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872.
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Phillippi Le Morgue	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New-York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		218 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, Nos. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—NICHOLAS G. COWENHOVEN against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-1awGwM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN B. GOLDER against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as Executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.
A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
o19-1awGwM* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—MARY O'ROURKE, plaintiff, against THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and D. DOUGLASS, defendants.—Amended Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 14, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint, in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1874.—Dated Oct. 17, 1874.
TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o19-1aw6wM*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM H. MARSTON, plaintiff, against E. R. NORRIS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray street, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.
CHRISTOPHER FAIR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6wM*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA A. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874.
JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors.
o19-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874.
WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
je15-1aw6mM

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of JOHN MURDOCH MACKAY and JOHN NEILSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To the creditors of said bankrupts: You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said case, at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 3d day of December, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Nov. 6, 1874.
GEO. C. COLLINS, HARVEY FARRINGTON. } Assignees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 12th day of December, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. SHELDON, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
n16-1aw3wM* No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—FOR A LITTE GIRL OF TWELVE, AN English governess; two hours daily in the morning, for the English branches and music. Address, with references, S. S. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., Broadway and 6th av.

A PARISIAN LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, DEsires to give lessons at her own residence, or at the houses of her pupils. Address Mlle. E. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TAPPEN & HAGGART, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against, or indebted to said firm, are requested to present the same to either of the undersigned, who are authorized to use the firm name in settling the same.
GEO. TAPPEN, Jr.,
JAMES HAGGART.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1874.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
Terms, $25 for the course.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day board rs are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st.—Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Carpentry taught. Out-door classes organized. Latin conversation taught. Circulars at G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

ELOCUTION.—PRIVATE LESSONS BY AN EXperienced teacher. Ladies and gentlemen. Prof. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LECTURES.

INTERESTING LECTURE.—JAMES C. BAYLES, Esq., will deliver a lecture on "The Modern Handmaiden," in the Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, near 8th av., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA....Wednesday, Nov. 25
STATE OF INDIANA....Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA....Wednesday, Dec. 23
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday..Dec. 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Italy....Saturday, Nov. 21. | England...Saturday, Dec. 5
The Queen.Sat'day, Nov. 28 | Spain....Saturday, Dec. 12
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, Sumner....Dec. 2, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 1.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES....Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE....Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
Steam-ship ANDES....Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS....Nov. 27
FOR HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.
ETNA....Nov. 4
CLARIBEL....Nov. 19
The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, Saturday, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Nov. 19.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Nov. 21.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF NEW-YORK....(noon) Thursday, Nov. 26
CITY OF HAVANA....Thursday, Dec. 19
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO....Tuesday, Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 28 and Dec. 19 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday, Nov. 19.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin street.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursd'y, Nov. 12. 9:30 A. M.	Wed., Nov. 11....8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 14th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 13th....9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....1:00 P. M.	Monday, 16th...11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 19th..2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th.1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 21st..2:30 P. M.	Friday, 20th.....2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
GAELIC....SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA....WED, Nov. 18 | PARTHIA....WED., Dec. 2
JAVA....WED., Nov. 25 | ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 9.
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin....$100 gold.
Second cabin....60 gold.
Steerage....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationary and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.